EFFECTS OF RECHARGE FROM DRAINAGE WELLS ON QUALITY OF WATER IN THE FLORIDAN AQUIFER IN THE ORLANDO AREA, CENTRAL FLORIDA

By George R. Schiner and Edward R. German

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ABBREVIATIONS AND CONVERSION FACTORS

Factors for converting inch-pound units to International System (SI) units and abbreviation of units are listed below:

Multiply	By	<u>To obtain</u>
	Length	
inch (in.)	25.40 2.540 0.0254	millimeter (mm) centimeter (cm) meter (m)
<pre>foot (ft) mile (mi)</pre>	0.3048 1.609	meter (m) kilometer (km)
	Area	
square mile (mi ²)	2.590	square kilometer (km ²)
	<u>Volume</u>	
gallon (gal) million gallons (Mgal)	3.785 3785	liter (L) cubic meter (m ³)
	<u>Flow</u>	
<pre>gallon per minute (gal/min) million gallons per day (Mgal/d) gallon per minute per foot [(gal/min)/ft]</pre>	0.06309 0.04381 0.01923	<pre>liter per second (L/s) cubic meter per second (m³/s) liter per second per meter [(L/s)/m]</pre>
	Transmissivity	
foot squared per day (ft ² /d)	0.09290	meter squared per day (m ² /d)

Equations for temperature conversion between degrees Celsius (°C) and degrees Fahrenheit (°F):

$$^{\circ}C = 5/9 (^{\circ}F-32)$$

 $^{\circ}F = (9/5^{\circ}C) + 32$

National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD of 1929): A geodetic datum derived from a general adjustment of the first-order level nets of the United States and Canada, formerly called mean sea level. NGVD of 1929 is referred to as sea level in this report.

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ABSTRACT

The Floridan aquifer is used almost exclusively as the source of water supply in central Florida. Approximately 400 drainage wells in the Orlando area inject, by gravity, large quantities of storm runoff that may or may not be suitable for most purposes without treatment. This storm runoff is injected into the same freshwater zones of the Floridan tapped for public supply. Some wastewater is also injected. Regulatory and water-management agencies are concerned that the input from drainage wells could adversely affect the Floridan water quality. As many as half a million residents and 6.5 million annual tourists in the Orlando area could be affected by any deterioration of water quality.

Water injected by drainage wells is an important source of recharge to the Floridan aquifer. The wells bypass confining beds and probably allow more recharge to the Floridan than would occur under natural conditions. This recharge compensates for heavy withdrawals from the Floridan and helps maintain aquifer pressures that retard upward saltwater encroachment. At least 90 percent of the drainage wells inject into the upper producing zone (100- to 600-foot depth) of the Floridan. The median depth of 314 drainage wells is about 400 feet--the range is 120 to 1,049 feet. The wells are used mostly to control lake levels and to dispose of urban storm runoff. About 50 percent of the drainage wells are used to dispose of street and other impervious-area runoff, about 35 percent to regulate lake levels, and about 15 percent to dispose of cooling, air-conditioning, and other miscellaneous wastewaters. Water injected by drainage wells moves downgradient towards supply wells. The distance between a drainage and a supply well may be as small as several hundred feet. In addition, head difference allows water from drainage wells in the upper producing zone to move into the lower producing zone (1,100- to 1,500-foot depth) which is used for public-water supply. About 65 percent of all water pumped from the Floridan is from the lower producing zone.

Water samples from the Floridan aquifer were analyzed for selected major constituents, chemical and physical properties, nutrients, metals, and organic compounds to determine if water quality is affected by recharge through drainage wells. Sixty-five supply wells and 21 drainage wells mostly within a 16-mile radius of Orlando, were sampled between September 1977 to June 1979.

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Most constituent concentrations were slightly higher in water from drainage wells than in water from supply wells; this indicates at least a localized effect on aquifer water quality due to drainage-well recharge. The most notable differences between the waters from the two types of wells were bacteria count and total nitrogen concentration. For drainage wells, median values for total nitrogen and bacteria count were 1.0 milligram per liter and 39 colonies per 100 milliliters, respectively; for supply wells, median values were 0.27 milligram per liter and 0 colonies per 100 milliliters. However, with the exception of bacteria, water from drainage wells would on the average, without treatment, meet the maximum contaminant standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in 1975 and 1977 in the National Interim Primary and Proposed Secondary Drinking Water Regulations, and by the Rules of the Department of Environmental Regulation in the Florida Administrative Code of 1978.

The areal pattern of water-quality variations did not relate statistically to number of drainage wells in the vicinity of sampled supply wells. However, the high bacteria count in some drainage wells indicates a potential for contamination of supply wells by drainage-well recharge if a supply well and a drainage well are hydraulically connected.

INTRODUCTION

Background

The study area covers about 1,200 mi² in the city of Orlando and adjacent areas, but most drainage wells are found in a 300 mi² area (fig. 1). The study area includes western Orange County and southwestern Seminole County, between latitudes 28°22' and 28°48' north and longitudes 81°03' and 81°38' west.

Much of the topography of the Orlando area is characterized by numerous closed depressions, lakes (fig. 1), and a few natural streams. The area is poorly drained and under natural conditions lowland areas retain runoff water and lake levels rise after heavy rains. Periodic local flooding from rainstorms was a common but acceptable occurrence in the Orlando area as long as the pressures of land development were small. However, the tendency to develop on flood-prone areas increased and large amounts of wastewaters were generated as the Orlando area expanded and became more urbanized. Flooding and disposal of wastewaters thus became a problem. In the early 1900's it was found that drainage wells were a relatively inexpensive and efficient means of augmenting surface drainage. In addition they could be used for disposing of various types of wastewaters. By 1965 hundreds of wells had been installed. Their present (1981) use is mostly to prevent flooding by controlling lake levels and to dispose of storm runoff from urbanized areas. Most of the wells are owned and serviced by Orange County and the City of Orlando.

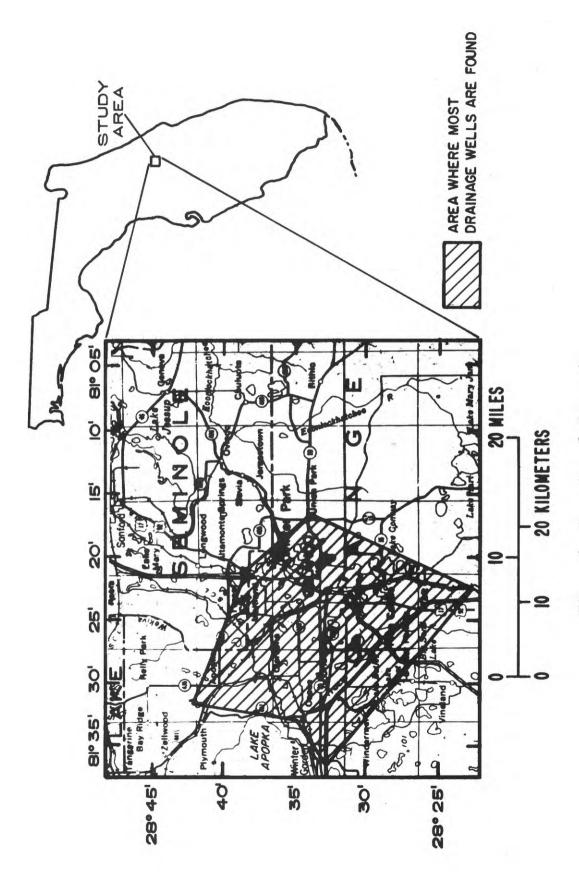


Figure 1. -- Location of the study area.

Drainage wells inject surface water, by gravity, into the Floridan aquifer. This aquifer is the source of nearly all water supplies in central Florida. The Floridan readily accepts large quantities of storm runoff and some wastewater from drainage wells into the same water-bearing zones tapped by wells for rural, irrigation, and public supply. The water may or may not be suitable for most purposes without treatment. Drainage wells are in widespread use and many are within several hundred feet of public-supply wells. The drainage wells, therefore, pose a potential threat to the water quality of the Floridan aquifer and could cause serious health and economic problems. As many as half a million residents of the Orlando area and 6.5 million annual tourists could be affected by deterioration of water quality in the Floridan aquifer.

Purpose and Content

Although drainage wells pose a threat to water quality in the Floridan aquifer, little is known of the effects of drainage-well injections on the quality of water of the Floridan aquifer in the Orlando area. This report is the first of a two-part study suggested by Kimrey (1978, p. 21-25) to provide that information. The purpose of this report is to: (1) describe the general quality of ground water found in the injection zones (permeable strata that accept water) of drainage wells; (2) assess the impact of drainage wells on the water quality of supply wells, particularly public-supply; and (3) establish a data base necessary for future studies.

Interpretations in this report should have transfer value to other parts of Florida and other states where drainage wells are used to dispose of storm and wastewater by injection into carbonate aquifers.

Water from 21 drainage wells, 67 public-supply wells, and 4 observation wells was sampled and analyzed for an extensive number of constituents. Tables showing these analyses are accompanied by maps showing well locations. The water quality of drainage wells and supply wells is compared statistically. Tables present selected data on the physical and hydraulic characteristics of sampled drainage wells.

The study was made by the U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation.

Previous Studies

Only generalized information on drainage wells in the Orlando area is available from previous reports. The possibility of aquifer pollution by drainage wells was first recognized in reports by Sellards (1908) and Sellards and Gunter (1910). In 1933, Stringfield also reported on the pollution aspects of drainage wells in general terms. Reports by Unklesbay (1944), Telfair (1948), Parker and others (1955), Lichtler and others

(1968), Lichtler (1972), and Kimrey (1978), contain some quantitative and qualitative data on the quality of water and hydraulics of drainage wells. The geology and hydrology of the study area is described comprehensively in a report on the hydrology of Orange County by Lichtler and others (1968). The most comprehensive report is by Kimrey (1978), who traced the history of drainage wells in the Orlando area and suggested the general geohydrologic and environmental implications of using drainage wells.

Other sources of information on drainage wells are the annual data reports and computer files of the Geological Survey which contain long-term records of water levels and surface- and ground-water quality. Potentiometric-surface maps that cover large regions or counties have been released periodically since the 1930's. In addition, the Orange County Pollution Control Board, the City of Orlando, and the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation have reports and file data on water quality. The East-Central Florida Regional Planning Council has financed several reports by private consulting firms containing some information pertinent to drainage wells.

Well Numbering Systems

Two numbering systems are used to identify wells in this report. A 1-digit or 2-digit well number is used to identify wells and test holes in illustrations, text, and tables. A 15-digit number is used to identify wells in the U.S. Geological Survey data storage and retrieval systems.

The ground-water site identification (GWSI) system of the U.S. Geological Survey is used to store data on wells (ground-water stations). The system provides a unique number for each station. The number consists of 15 digits, formed from the latitude and longitude of the station location. The first 6 digits denote the degrees, minutes, and seconds of latitude; the next 7 digits denote degrees, minutes, and seconds of longitude; and the last 2 digits denote a sequential number for a station within a 1-second grid. Once assigned, a site identification number does not change even though the latitude and longitude may be revised later. The site identification number is used to identify a hydrologic station, and the data are stored in the National Water Data Storage and Retrieval (WATSTORE) System of the Geological Survey.

Acknowledgments

Information made available by well drillers, well owners, civil officials, and private citizens is greatly appreciated. Special acknowledgment is made to William Masi, Public Works Department of Orange County

and his predecessor William Fogel; Joel Johnson, Property Accounting Department of Orange County; Joseph Compton, Jr., City of Winter Park Director of Public Works; and Walter Lawson, Bureau Chief of Streets and Drainage, City of Orlando.

GEOLOGY

The Orlando area is underlain mostly by marine sedimentary rocks consisting of limestone, dolomite, shale, sand, and evaporite deposits that range in age from Eocene to Cretaceous. These sedimentary rocks are about 6,500 feet thick, and rest on a basement complex of crystalline rock. Unconsolidated post-Eocene deposits (mostly sand, sandy clay, and shell material) that average about 150 feet in thickness overlie the Eocene carbonate rocks that compose the Floridan aquifer. Only about the upper 1,500 to 2,000 feet of sediments contains freshwater. Descriptions and water-bearing properties of the geologic formations penetrated by wells in the Orlando area are given in table 1. An interpretation of the geology indicated by the gamma-ray log of the Lake Davis drainage well (see table 1) is shown in figure 2.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FLORIDAN AQUIFER

Geology and Water Occurrence

The Floridan is the most productive aquifer in central Florida. Presently (1981), in the Orlando area, all public supplies and most water used for domestic, industrial, and irrigation purposes are withdrawn from the Floridan aquifer. As defined by Parker and others (1955, p. 189), the Floridan in the report area includes parts or all of the middle Eocene (Avon Park and Lake City Limestones), upper Eocene (Ocala Limestone), and permeable parts of the Hawthorn Formation that are in hydrologic contact with the rest of the aquifer (table 1). The Floridan is about 2,000 feet thick (Lichtler and others, 1968, p. 91) and consists mostly of interbedded limestone, dolomitic limestone, and dolomite. The top of the Floridan ranges from less than 10 to about 300 feet below land surface.

The aquifer contains two highly transmissive cavernous zones of varying extent and vertical thickness separated by a relatively impermeable zone with few cavities. The upper producing zone extends from about 100 to 600 feet below land surface. The lower producing zone extends from about 1,100 to 1,500 feet or more below land surface. The cavities or caverns may occur throughout the several hundred-foot-thick intervals that comprise each zone, or may be concentrated at only a few locations within the zone. Caliper logs showing borehole diameter indicate that cavities are as much as 10 to 25 feet in depth. The occurrence of

Table 1.--Water-bearing characteristics and descripiton of the geologic units in Orange and Seminole Counties

[Modified from Lichtler and others, 1968]

Series	Formation	Thickness (feet)	Description	Water-bearing characteristics	Aquifer
Holocene to Pliocene	Undifferentiated, may include Caloosahatchee Marl	0-200	Mostly quartz sand with varying amounts of clay and shell.	Varies widely in quantity and quality of water produced.	Surficial (Nonartesian). $\overline{1}^{\prime}$
Miocene	Hawthorn Formation	0-200	Gray-green, clayey, quartz sand and silt; phosphatic sand; and buff, impure, phos- phatic limestone, mostly in lower part.	Generally impermeable except for limestone, shell, or gravel beds.	Intermediate (Shallow artesian), 1/Lower limestone beds may be part of Floridan aquifer.
	Ocala Limestone	0-125	Cream to tan, fine, soft to medium hard, granular, porous, sometimes dolomitic limestone.	Moderately high trans- missivity. Most wells also penetrate under- lying formations.	Floridan.
Eocene	Avon Park Limestone	400-600	Upper section mostly cream to tan, granular, porous limestone. Lower section mostly dense, hard, brown, crystalline dolomite.	Overall transmissivity very high. Contains many interconnected solution cavities. Many large capacity wells draw water from this formation.	Floridan.
	Lake City Limestone	More than 700. Total unknown.	Dark brown crystalline layers of dolomite alternating with chalky fossiliferous layers of limestone.	Similar to Avon Park Limestone. Municipal supply of cities of Orlando and Winter Park obtained from this formation.	Floridan.

1/Terminology of Lichtler and others, 1968.

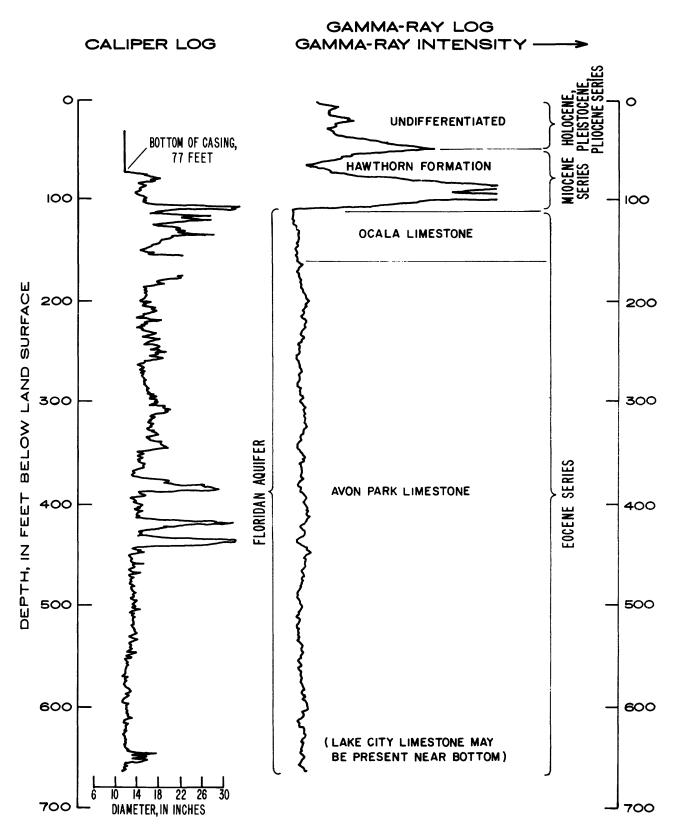


Figure 2.--Caliper and gamma-ray logs of the Lake Davis drainage well.

cavities in the upper producing zone is illustrated by the caliper log shown in figure 2 at depths of about 125 feet and 400 feet. The zone separating the two major producing zones (between 600 to 1,100 feet below the land surface) is generally a low yielding part of the aquifer; few wells are completed in that zone in the Orlando area.

Movement, Recharge, Discharge, and Yield

Ground-water storage and movement in the Floridan aquifer is complex and is related primarily to the interconnection and extent of intergranular openings, cavities, and solution channels. The producing zones, containing interconnected horizontal and vertical solution channels, are probably the major conduits for ground-water movement in the aquifer. Little is known about the distance that connected channels extend, but the range may be tens of feet to several miles. Aquifer tests indicate that interconnected openings may follow circuitous paths.

Head relations indicate a natural downward hydraulic gradient from the upper producing zone, through semiconfining beds, and into the lower producing zone (Lichtler and others, 1968, p. 95-99)—indicating that the upper producing zone may be recharging the lower producing zone in the Orlando area. The regional direction of ground-water flow in the upper producing zone is indicated by the potentiometric-surface map shown in figure 3. The flow, normal to the potentiometric contours, is generally northeast.

Natural recharge to the Floridan is almost entirely from rainfall that percolates through semiconfining beds in western Orange County and adjacent areas of Lake and Polk Counties. A large quantity of recharge is contributed locally by drainage wells. Some inflow to the Floridan in Orange County is by underground flow from southern Lake County and northern Osceola County.

Discharge from the Floridan aquifer is by: (1) subsurface outflow into northern Lake County, southern Seminole County, and western Brevard County; (2) upward leakage where the Floridan potentiometric surface stands higher than the water table; (3) pumpage from wells; and (4) spring discharge.

Fluctuations of the Floridan potentiometric surface occur in response to changes in rates of recharge and discharge both natural and artificial. Most natural fluctuations are the result of variations in rainfall. Artificial recharge from drainage wells can cause local highs on the potentiometric surface and pumping can cause local depressions. The potentiometric surface has fluctuated within a range of 25 feet in the study area since the early 1930's with little or no downward trend during periods of average rainfall.

Yields of wells in the Floridan aquifer may range considerably, but overall yields are high. The average transmissivity of the Floridan is reported to be about 2 million ft^2/d , but the lower producing zone may

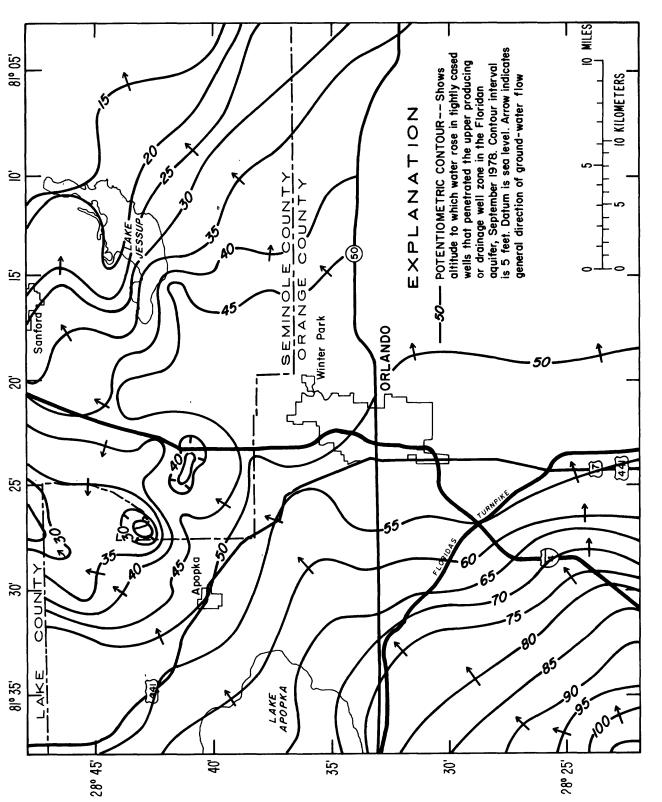


Figure 3.--Potentiometric surface of the upper producing zone of the Floridan aquifer, September 1978 (modified from Watkins and others, 1979).

Table 2.--Summary of data on depths of drainage wells and public-supply wells

Well type	Number of	Range of depth			f wells depth i		
	wells	(feet)	90	75	50	25	10
Drainage	314	120- 1,049	196	334	424	484	600
Public supply	$\frac{1}{186}$	94- 1,500	200	324	420	558	1,300

 $[\]frac{1}{}$ Includes four non-public supply wells used to expand the statistical base for quality of water interpetations.

be as much as eight times more transmissive (4 million ft²/d) than the upper producing zone (500,000 ft²/d) (Lichtler and others, 1968, p. 138). Public supply wells that tap the lower zone are reported to generally yield 3,000 to 5,000 gal/min with 10 to 25 feet of drawdown (Lichtler and others, 1968, p. 95). Lichtler and others (1968, p. 95) report that yields of 4,000 gal/min or more can be obtained from wells that tap the upper producing zone. Most domestic wells and small public-supply wells tap the upper producing zone. Table 2 shows that about 75 percent of 182 public-supply wells are finished in the upper producing zone (100- to 600-foot depth). The larger water users, however, (such as the cities of Orlando and Winter Park) prefer to tap the lower producing zone. About 65 percent of all water pumped from the Floridan for all uses is from the lower producing zone.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAINAGE WELLS

General

Records of 392 drainage wells in the Orlando area are stored in the Geological Survey computer files. (See fig. 4 for locations.) The records represent most but not necessarily all the wells drilled since the first well was drilled in 1904. Many of the wells that were drilled are probably still in service (1981). Drainage wells mostly operate during the wet season (June through September), but some wells receive water constantly while others have not received water for a decade or longer. Most wells that dispose of street and impervious area runoff receive water from every rainfall. About 50 percent of the drainage wells are used to dispose of street and other impervious area runoff (usually in urbanized areas), 35 percent to regulate lake levels, and 15 percent to dispose of cooling, air-conditioning, and other miscellaneous wastewaters.

Records indicate that drainage wells have a wide range of completion depths—the median depth of drainage wells is about 400 feet (table 2). Reported depths of wells are often more than measured depths because the waters that enter a drainage well commonly carry debris which collects at the bottom of the well bore and may eventually fill the well. (See table 3.) Some wells are reported to have been completely filled by debris and sand. Many wells must be cleaned out periodically to maintain their effectiveness.

Well casings generally extend only to the first hard limestone formation penetrated, usually less than about 200 feet in depth. Therefore, the bottom part of a drainage well (commonly about 200 feet) is frequently "open-hole" or uncased. Casing diameters range from 4 to 26 inches. Sixty-three percent of the drainage wells that have casing records (376 wells) are 12 inches or larger in diameter. Forty-three percent are 12 inches in diameter. Casings are usually made of steel or black iron.

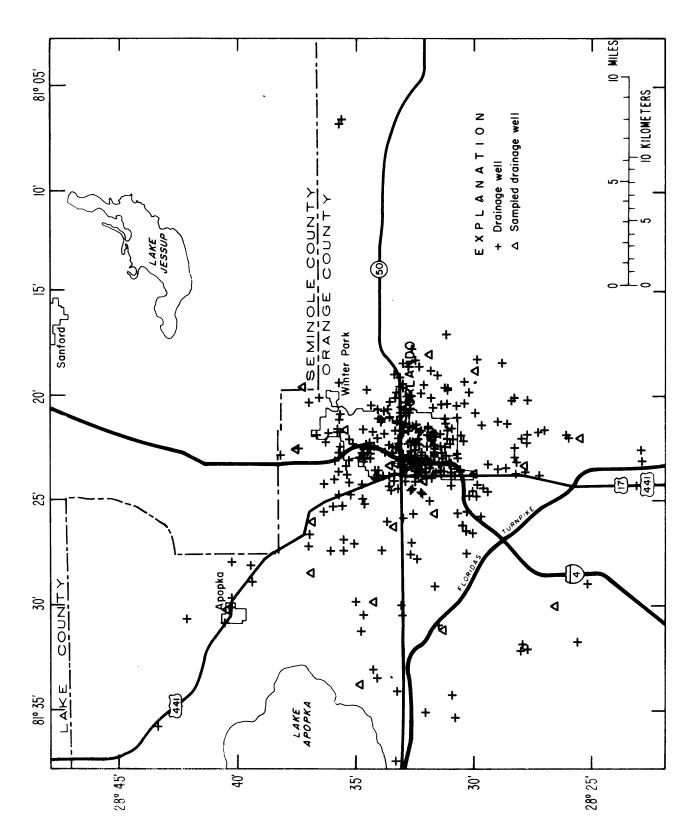


Figure 4.--Location of drainage wells in the Orlando area.

Table 3.--Selected data on drainage wells sampled during 1978-79

			,		(Base of major		
Well No.	Site identification No.	Well Rename (eported (feet)	Depth ported Measured feet) (feet)	Depth (feet)	Casing h Diameter t) (inches)	ling t b	Pumping rate (gal/min)	Specific capacity [(gal/min)/ft)]
7	282534081220601	Taft	455	455	202	12	450	350	290
	282636081300801	Dr. Phillips	356	364	116	12	135	380	100
13	282753081232501	Lancaster Rd.	457	143	95	12	140	340	250
16	283001081185301	Lake Barber	422	345	149	12	320	_	510
17	283002081234701	Lake Holden	009	133	110	18	130	$\frac{1}{400}$	330
26	283121081311601	Lake Olivia	402	865	344	12	360	360	100
29	283144081254201	Lake Mann	398	400	137	16	145	370	130
30	283154081220701	Lake Davis	346	899	77	12	110	, ,450	7, 490
31	283157081180401	Englewood Sub.		465	128	18	450	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{2}{1}$,900
33	283211081241001	City Yard	351	150	9/	12	 	400	910
36	283321081231801	Lake Concord	350	471	288	20	290	, ,360	760
37	283326081262101	Lake Lawne	329	109	84	18	06	$\frac{4}{4}$ 390	1,000
41	283337081232301	Lake Adair	500 +	228	142	18	220	410	220
48	283416081295901	Lake Florence	450	424	194	16	360,420	095	210
67	283449081335601	Crown Point Rd.	!	147	94	∞		310	27
50	283530081214301	Lake Midget	425	372	9,170	12	370	420	330
56	283654081260801	Lockhart	450	365	$\frac{2}{2}$ 250	18		360	170
57	283655081283401	Long Lake	387	301	144	20	150	6,450	200
99	283717081194202	Lakemont St.	!	290	85	12	170,240	$\frac{2}{410}$	800
99	283735081224001	Lake Sybelia	388	371	105	12	235	_	055
77	284032081302401	Apopka 2nd St.	009	315	64	12	150	$\frac{0}{170}$	1
1					1''				
$\frac{1}{2}/In$	$\frac{1}{2}$ /Inflow during pumping was 1, Inflow during pumping was	g was 1 gal/min. g was 2 gal/min.			$\frac{4}{5}$ /Inflow of Inflow of	ow during	pumping was 0. pumping was 8	5 gal/min. gal/min.	
$\frac{3}{2}$ /Re	Reportéd.				$\frac{6}{1}$ Inf 1	ow during	pumping was 10	gal/min.	

Hydraulic Characteristics

Drainage wells have the same hydraulic characteristics as supply wells, except that they inject water by gravity into an aquifer rather than withdraw water by pumping. Acceptance rates (volume of water an aquifer can receive per unit time, usually in gallons per minute) of drainage wells are related to the transmissivity and storage coefficient of the receiving aquifer, the head imposed by the water in the drainage well on the aquifer, and by the pipe hydraulics of the well. Little quantitative data are available on acceptance rates, but the range is reported as a few hundred to several thousand gallons per minute (Kimrey, 1978, p. 13). Stringfield (1933, p. 22) reported an acceptance rate of 9,500 gal/min for a well in west Orlando. The Lake Adair drainage well (table 3) was observed accepting an estimated 3,400 gal/min on July 17, 1979. Prior rainfall from July 6-17 was about 6 inches.

Data suggest that the high transmissivities of the Floridan aquifer will allow as much water to be accepted by gravity injection as the pipe hydraulics of a well will allow. Using the general orifice formula (Brater, 1962, sec. 4, p. 34-35) that discharge is a function of orifice area and the square root of the head differential (or loss), table 4 was developed showing approximate theoretical maximum acceptance rates, in gallons per minute, for wells of various diameters and heads. Actual acceptance rates may differ considerably from the theoretical rates shown because of the many qualifying conditions that may exist at individual wells. But the few field data available suggest a similar observed and theoretical acceptance rate for wells of the same diameter. For example, the estimated inflow of 3,400 gal/min into the Lake Adair drainage well (18-inch diameter) based on field measurements, roughly agreed with the theoretical acceptance rate of 3,300 gal/min for an 18-inch diameter well. A head of 0.75 feet above the orifice is consistent with the field observations.

Drainage wells are an important source of recharge to the Floridan aquifer. The wells hydraulically bypass confining beds and probably allow more recharge to the Floridan than would occur under natural conditions. This additional recharge probably compensates for some of the heavy withdrawals from the Floridan aquifer and helps maintain aquifer pressures that retard upward saltwater encroachment (Kimrey, 1978, p. 21). Kimrey (1978, p. 15) reports that the estimated recharge (50 Mgal/d) by drainage wells was approximately equal to ground-water withdrawals in the Orlando area, because no appreciable cone of depression has formed due to the withdrawals. The balance of recharge and discharge probably still (1981) exists for the most part though withdrawals have increased. It is possible that much of the estimated 1980 withdrawal rate of about 85 Mgal/d in the report area is balanced by recharge from drainage wells. Lichtler and others (1968, p. 113) estimated that recharge was about 210 Mga]/d in Orange County. Therefore, about 40 percent of the total recharge in the county may be from drainage wells. The recharge-discharge relation could become severely unbalanced during a period of drought.

Table 4.--Maximum theoretical acceptance rates of wells

			Acceptan	ce Rate (ga	al/min)		
Diameter			Н	ead (feet)			
(inches)	0.10	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.0	1.5	2.0
6	140	210	300	370	420	520	600
8	240	390	540	660	760	940	1,100
10	370	590	830	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,700
12	540	850	1,200	1,500	1,700	2,100	2,400
14	740	1,200	1,600	2,000	2,300	2,900	3,300
16	950	1,500	2,100	2,600	3,000	3,700	4,300
18	1,200	1,900	2,700	3,300	3,800	4,700	5,400
20	1,500	2,300	3,300	4,000	4,700	5,700	6,600
24	2,200	3,400	4,800	5,900	6,800	8,300	9,600
26	2,500	4,000	5,700	7,000	8,000	9,800	11,300

At least 90 percent of the drainage wells inject water into the upper producing zone (table 2). Fluid-velocity logs run during aquifer tests indicate that considerable water injected by drainage wells probably enters the first cavernous zone penetrated by the well below the bottom of the casing (usually about 10 to 50 feet below the casing) though additional cavities occur at greater depths. (See table 3 and figure 2.)

WATER QUALITY OF DRAINAGE WELLS AND SUPPLY WELLS

Scope of Data Collection

Samples of water from the Floridan aquifer in the Orlando area were analyzed for a wide variety of chemical constituents and physical properties. Drainage and supply wells were selected for sampling to provide areal coverage in the study area and to test proximity relations between wells. Some supply wells were sampled because they were relatively close (within several thousand feet) to one or a cluster of drainage wells that were hydraulically upgradient. Also, drainage wells that had not received water for several years or more were sampled to obtain data on possible residual effects of injections. The accessibility of wells for geophysical logging and for pumping was an important selection criteria.

Nearly all the water-quality data were obtained since September 1977, when a reconnaissance of public supply-water quality was made to provide background water-quality data for the drainage-well study. Analyses from a continuing program of water quality sampling of public supplies were also used. Data from four observation wells in the upper producing zone sampled during other investigations are included in statistical summaries of supply wells. Ninety-two Floridan aquifer wells (86 in the study area) were sampled for water quality. Their locations are listed in tables 5 and 11 and most are shown in figure 5. Selected physical information on the wells are given in tables 5 and 11 and selected data on quality of water for these are listed in the supplementary data section of this report.

Sampling Methods

Water-quality sampling techniques should be used that provide data representative of aquifer water. An important consideration in sampling wells is to insure that only native aquifer water is sampled. For this reason, drainage wells were pumped for at least 2 hours at rates between 170 and 450 gal/min prior to sampling to evacuate all water in the casing and to clear the well of sediment. Supply wells were equipped with pumps that ran at least 2 hours prior to sampling. During the 2-hour pumping period, the specific conductance of the discharge water stabilized to a constant value. It was sometimes necessary to dam surface inflow to a well prior to pumping. In five wells inflows ranging from less than 1 to 10 gal/min continued during the pumping period. (Inflow rates and well identifications are given in table 3.) The procedure used to sample drainage wells was:

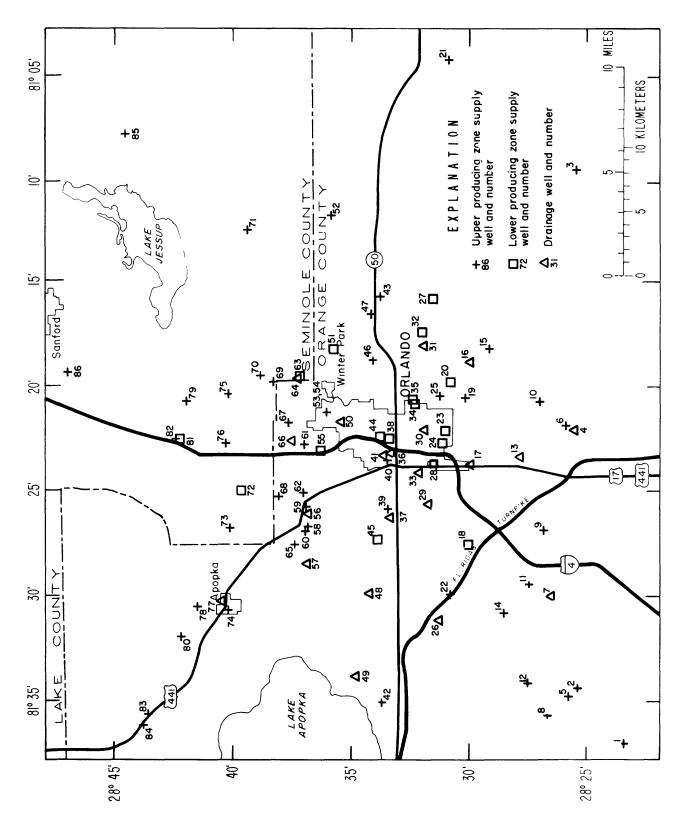


Figure 5.--Locations of drainage wells and supply wells sampled for water quality.

TABLE 5.--SELECTED INFORMATION ON SAMPLED WELLS

MAP NO.	STATION NO.	LAT- ITUDE	LONG- ITUDE	DEPTH OF WELL (FT)	DEPTH OF CASING (FT)	CASING DIAM- ETER (IN)	NAME OF OWNER
1	282331081370801		0813708	166	68	4	u s geological survey
2	282529081343001		0813430	700	181	24	REEDY CREEK IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
3	282530081094001		0810940	600	252	12	CITY OF COCOA
4	282534081220601		0812206	455	202	12	ORANGE COUNTY
5	282552081345301	282552	0813453				REEDY CREEK IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
6	282558081215401	282558	0812154	572	455	8	TAFT WATER ASSOCIATION
7	282636081300801	282636	0813008	364	116	12	MINUTE MAID CO
8	282647081354801		0813648	135	90	4	u s geological survey
9	282654081265701	282654	0812657	409	227	28	ORLANDO UTILITIES COMM
10	282705081204601	282705	0812046	404	198	8	SOUTHERN STATES UTILITIES
11	282732081293001		0812930	420	201	20	DR PHILLIPS INC
12	282738081341401		0813414	178	103	4	u s geological survey
13	282753081232501	282753	0812325	143	95	12	ORANGE COUNTY
14	282835081305201	282839		235	161	4	u s geological survey
15	282912081181501	282912	0811815	427	149	12	ORANGE COUNTY
16	283001081185301	283001	0811853	345	149	12	ORANGE COUNTY
17	283002081234701		0812347	133	110	18	ORANGE COUNTY
18	283006081273701	283006	0812737	1346	1045	16	ORLANDO UTILITIES COMM
19	283013081203401		0812034	345	148	8	ORANGE COUNTY
20	283051081195101	283051		1338	1060	16	ORLANDO UTILITIES COMM
21	283054081042601	283054	0810426	365	254	6	ECON UTILITIES CORP
22	283054081295901	283054	0812959	458	206	8	FLORIDA TURNPIKE COMM
23	283103081221101	283103	0812211	1215	1058	36	ORLANDO UTILITIES COMM
24	283111081224201	283111	0812242	1330	1135	30	ORLANDO UTILITIES COMM
25	283121081202901	283121	0812029	260		6	ORANGE COUNTY
26	283121081311601	283121	0813116	498	344	12	ORANGE COUNTY
27	283135081155201	283135	0811552	1300	1000	20	ORANGE COUNTY
28	283135081234301	283135	0812321	1232	1170	10	Layne-atlantic
29	283144081254201	283144	0812542	400	137	16	ORANGE COUNTY
30	283154081220701	283154	0812207	668	77	12	CITY OF ORLANDO
31	283157081180401	283154	0811849	465	128	18	CITY OF ORLANDO
32	283202081172501	283202	0811725	1250	1100	10	ORANGE COUNTY
33	283211081241001	283211	0812410	150	76	12	CITY OF ORLANDO
34	283225081205101	283225	0812051	1247	1063	26	ORLANDO UTILITIES COMM
35	283228081204201	283228	0812042	1240	1053	30	ORLANDO UTILITIES COMM
36	283321081231801	283321		471	288	20	CITY OF ORLANDO
37	283326081262101	283326		109	84	18	CITY OF ORLANDO
38	283327081223201	283327		1415	943	28	ORLANDO UTILITIES COMM
39	283331081255701	283331		525	447	10	SOUTHERN STATES UTILITIES
40	283333081233502	283333	0812335	400	105	4	U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
41	283337081232301	283337	0812323	228	142	18	CITY OF ORLANDO
42	283348081351201	28334 8	0813512	770	225	16	CITY OF WINTER GARDEN
4 3	283350081154301	283350	0811543	370	196	6	ORANGE COUNTY
44	283353081222401	283353	0812224	1445	945	28	ORLANDO UTILITIES COMM
45	283357081272201	283357	0812722	1414	1000	16	ORLANDO UTILITIES COMM

TABLE 5.--SELECTED INFORMATION ON SAMPLED WELLS--CONTINUED

MAP NO.	STATION NO,		LONG- ITUDE		DEPTH OF CASING (FT)	CASING DIAM- ETER (IN)	NAME OF OWNER
46	283408081184801	283408	0811848	475	225	10	SOUTHERN STATES UTILITIES
47	283412081163401	283412	0811634	292	210	6	ORANGE COUNTY
48	283416081295901	283416	0812959	454	194	16	ORANGE COUNTY
49	283449081335601	283449	0813356	147	94	8	ORANGE COUNTY
50	283530081214301	283530	0812153	372	170	12	CITY OF WINTER PARK
51	283548081181401		0811814	1354	700	20	GENERAL WATERWORKS CORP
52	283555081115201		0811152	400	134	12	UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA
53	283607081211301		0812113	451	81	12	GENERAL WATERWORKS CORP
54	283608081211601		0812116	460	271	16	GENERAL WATERWORKS CORP
55	283623081230501	283623	0812305	1275	1163	16	GENERAL WATERWORKS CORP
56	283654081260801		0812608	365	250	18	ORANGE COUNTY
57	283655081283401		0812834	301	144	20	ORANGE COUNTY
58	283656081264501		0812645	200		6	SOUTHERN STATES UTILITIES
59	283658081254801		0812548	302	97		
60	283702081265801	283/02	0812658	232	123	12	SOUTHERN STATES UTILITIES
61	283703081225001		0812250	371			CITY OF EATONVILLE
62	283707081250901		0812509	363	128		SOUTHERN STATES UTILITIES
63	283717081193101		0811931	1315	1148	20	CITY OF CASSELBERRY
64	283717081194202		0811942	290	85		SEMINOLE COUNTY
65	283729081273701	2837 29	0812737	40 0	126	6	SOUTHERN STATES UTILITIES
66	283735@81224001	283735	0812240	371	105	12	ORANGE COUNTY
67	283743081214501	283743	0812145	390	157	8	CITY OF MAITLAND
88	283809081251802	283809	0812518	571	233	8	ORANGE COUNTY
69	283823081195001	283823	0811950	380		8	SEMINOLE COUNTY
70	283855081192801	283855	0811928	439	295	12	CITY OF CASSELBERRY
71	283925081123301	283925	0811233	263	148	12	CITY OF OVJEDO
72	283943981250201	283943	0812502	1122	508	20	HI-ACRES CONCENTRATE INC
73	284014081264901		0812649	453	130	8	FLORIDA LIVING NURSING CENTER INC
74	284014081304601		0813046	463	201	6	CITY OF APOPKA
75	284017081202401	284017	0812024	265		8	CITY OF CASSELBERRY
76	284020081224501		0812245	38 2	154	12	ALTAMONTE SPRINGS
77	284032081302401		0813024	315	94	12	CITY OF APOPKA
78	284134081303801		0813038	705	178	12	CITY OF APOPKA
79	284202081204401		0812044		68	10	CITY OF LONGHOOD
80	284217081320201	284217	0813202	435	106	12	CITY OF APOPKA
81	284221081223401		0812234	925	466	10	SANLANDO UTILITIES CORP
92	284227081223501		0812235	625	100	12	SANLANDO UTILITIES CORP
83	284337081354601		0813546	384	312	6	GARDNER MC GRAW
84	284352081361701				93	8	ZELLWOOD WATER USERS
85	284437081075601	284437	0810756	202	100	8	MULLET LAKE WATER ASSOC
86	284705081192001	284705	0811920	350	115	12	CITY OF SANFORD

- 1. Geophysical logs were run prior to sampling, primarily to identify water-yielding zones for point sampling.
- 2. Sample bottles were filled from the pump discharge and treated to preserve sample integrity. Concurrently, field measurements of specific conductance, pH, and temperature were made.
- 3. After pumping, a second set of samples from five drainage wells were taken opposite a large cavity with a point sampler.

The sample taken from the pump discharge is assumed to represent a composite of water from all producing zones penetrated by the well. The purpose of the second set of samples (procedure 3) was to determine the water quality of a particular zone.

Sample Preservation and Analytical Methods

Water samples were processed at the time of collection using standard Geological Survey procedures. Samples for dissolved constituents were filtered through a 0.45-micron membrane filter, samples for metals were acidified with nitric acid, and samples for nutrients and organic compounds were packed in ice. Bacteria samples were transported to the Orlando office of the Geological Survey within 6 hours after collection and prepared for counts using membrane-filter techniques (Greeson and others, 1977). Samples for nutrient analyses were shipped on ice and analyzed by the Survey Water-Quality Service Unit in Ocala, Fla. All other samples were analyzed by the Geological Survey Water Quality Laboratory in Doraville, Ga. The analytical procedures used are described in Goerlitz and Brown (1972), Fishman and Brown (1976), and Skougstad and others (1979).

Description of the Water Quality

Most of the data interpretation is based on comparisons of well types, drainage or supply. For purposes of interpretation, the well types were categorized into five groups, as follows:

- 1. Drainage wells that receive lake overflow.
- 2. Drainage wells that receive street runoff.
- 3. Supply wells that tap the upper producing zone and are located near drainage wells.
- 4. Supply wells that tap the lower producing zone and are located near drainage wells.
- 5. Supply wells that tap the upper producing zone near the study area that probably are not affected by drainage wells.

Some supply wells were sampled more than once. Data from these wells were averaged. The samples from drainage wells taken from the pump discharge are used to characterize the drainage well groups and subgroups; the additional point samples taken at five wells are used only to compare pumped and point sampling.

Major Dissolved Constituents and Properties

A statistical summary of data on the major dissolved constituents and physical properties found in samples from drainage wells and supply wells is given in table 6. The cations are calcium, magnesium, sodium, and potassium, and the major anions are chloride, sulfate, and bicarbonate, typical of a limestone aquifer. Dissolved solids concentrations in the samples from a total of 82 drainage wells and supply wells ranged from 95 mg/L (milligrams per liter) to 476 mg/L. Ninety percent of water samples from these wells had dissolved solids concentrations that ranged from 112 to 255 mg/L.

Figure 6 shows the general chemical type of water from drainage wells and supply wells in the upper and lower producing zones. Water from drainage wells and supply wells in the upper producing zone are very similar in both their chemical type and variations. Though the water is basically a calcium and magnesium bicarbonate type, several wells have more than 25 percent of the anionic composition as sulfate + chloride and more than 15 percent of the cationic composition as sodium + potassium.

In contrast, water from supply wells in the lower producing zone (also a calcium and magnesium bicarbonate type) varies little within its chemical type. The small variation in water quality of the deep wells may be because of the more isolated position of the lower producing zone from local influences. Or, this small variation may be due, at least in part, to the relatively small area covered for deep well sampling. Most of the wells in the lower producing zone that were sampled are within 6 miles of the intersection of I-4 (Interstate Highway 4) and State Highway 50, whereas the sampled drainage wells and supply wells in the upper producing zone are scattered within a 16-mile radius of the I-4 intersection.

Temperature, pH, color, turbidity, and COD (chemical oxygen demand of water) from drainage wells and supply wells are listed in table 6. The data show that with the possible exception of color and COD, there is little difference between water from drainage wells and water from supply wells. Color was virtually absent in most supply wells (a median value of 0 platinum cobalt units for the group). In contrast, color was found in most of the drainage-well samples (a median value of 8 units for the group). Corresponding to the pattern of higher color in drainage wells was a higher median COD (9 mg/L for drainage wells, and 4 mg/L for supply wells). The higher color and COD of drainage-well samples are probably due to the presence of organic materials.

Table 6.--Statistical summary of data on major dissolved constituents and physical properties for drainage wells and supply wells

[Dissolved concentrations in milligrams per liter, except as indicated. Multiple analyses for a well are averaged. Identical values may be reported for highest and second highest, or for lowest and second lowest, because of rounding of numbers]

Parameter	Group_1	Number of wells	Mean	Median	Highest two	t two rent	Lowest two	two
	•				values	es	values	
Specific conductance (µmho/cm	DR	21	323	330	400	395	241	235
at 25°C)	SP	99	287	266	694	565	176	171
Dissolved solids, residue	DR	21	184	190	241	234	130	109
	SP	61	170	160	925	386	100	95
Temperature (°C)	DR	21	23.8	23.5	25.5	25.0	23.0	23.0
	SP	62	24.0	24.0	26.0	25.0	22.5	20.0
Silica (Si)	DR	21	7.4	9.9	17	13	1.3	1.1
	SP	61	11	10	33	22	5.7	5.2
Calcium (Ca)	DR	21	41	45	59	52	29	23
	SP	65	39	36	100	98	25	25
Magnesium (Mg)	DR	26	7.8	7.6	14	13	4.4	4.0
	SP	65	8.3	8.0	15	15	4.7	2.8
Sodium (Na)	DR	21	8.8	8.5	16	15	5.0	4.0
	SP	65	7.6	7. 9	34	33	2.9	2.8
Potassium (K)	DR	21	2.1	1.8	6.2	5.1	6.	.7
	SP	65	1.1	1.0	5.4	3.7	4.	г.
Bicarbonate (HCO_3)	DR	21	188	172	097	435	93	71
	y.	60	145	138	301	097	100	71

 $\frac{1}{2}$ Group: DR, drainage well; SP, supply well.

lable 6.--Statistical summary of data on major dissolved constituents and physical properties for drainage wells and supply wells--Continued

[Dissolved concentrations in milligrams per liter, except as indicated. Multiple analyses for a well are averaged. Identical values may be reported for highest and second highest, or for lowest and second lowest, because of rounding of numbers]

Parameter	Group 1/	Number of wells	Mean	Median	Highest two different values	two rent	Lowest two different values	two
Carbonate $({\rm CG}_3)$	DR SP	21 63	o o	00	00	0 0	0	0 0
Sulfate $({\bf S0}_4)$	DR SP	21 65	18 10	13 5.4	47	39 41	2.2	1.7
Chloride (C1)	DR SP	21 65	14	15 9.6	22 60	19 42	7.4	4.9
Fluoride (F)	DR SP	21 61	.2	.1	4	.2		.0
pH (units)	DR SP	21 63	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.0	6.9
Color (Platinum-cobalt units)	DR SP	20 61	11 2	& O	80 20	20 1 5	2 2	0 0
Turbidity (Nephelometric units)	DR SP	21 6	3	2 1	16 36	7		0
Chemical oxygen demand	DR SP	20 52	14	6 4	09	50	1 1	0 0

 $\frac{1}{2}$ Group: DR, drainage well; SP, supply well.

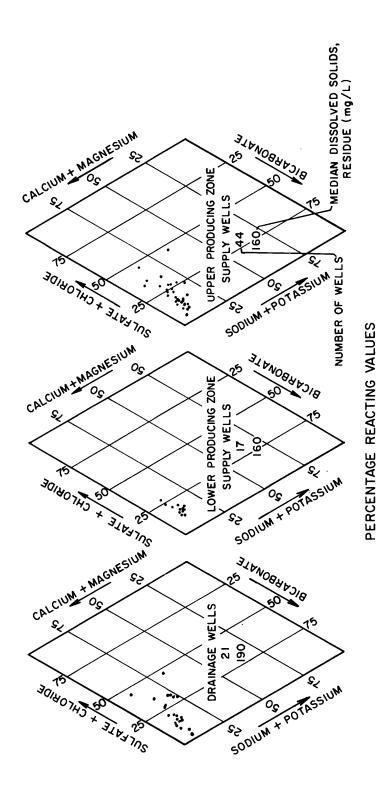


Figure 6.--Major dissolved constituent ratios in water from drainage wells and supply wells.

Several of the major constituents and physical properties summarized in table 6 are specified in the suggested National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations, herein referred to as "secondary regulations" (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1977). The secondary regulations are not mandatory, but are intended as guidelines for desirable esthetic properties (appearance and taste) of water. The frequency distribution of these major constituents and physical properties is shown in figure 7.

Of the five major constituents and physical properties covered by the suggested limits and shown in figure 7 (chloride, color, pH, sulfate, and dissolved solids), only color exceeded the limit, 15 platinum-cobalt units. The color limit was exceeded in two supply wells (3 percent of the 61 supply wells sampled) and in 2 drainage wells (10 percent of the 20 drainage wells sampled). Hydrogen sulfide, also covered by the suggested secondary drinking water regulations, was sampled only in drainage wells and is not plotted in figure 7. The hydrogen sulfide limit of 0.05 mg/L was exceeded in 17 drainage wells (94 percent of the 18 drainage wells sampled). Figure 7 also shows that chloride, color, sulfate, and dissolved solids are generally higher in drainage wells than in supply wells. The maximum values for constituents (other than color) occurred in supply wells, possibly because many more supply wells were sampled.

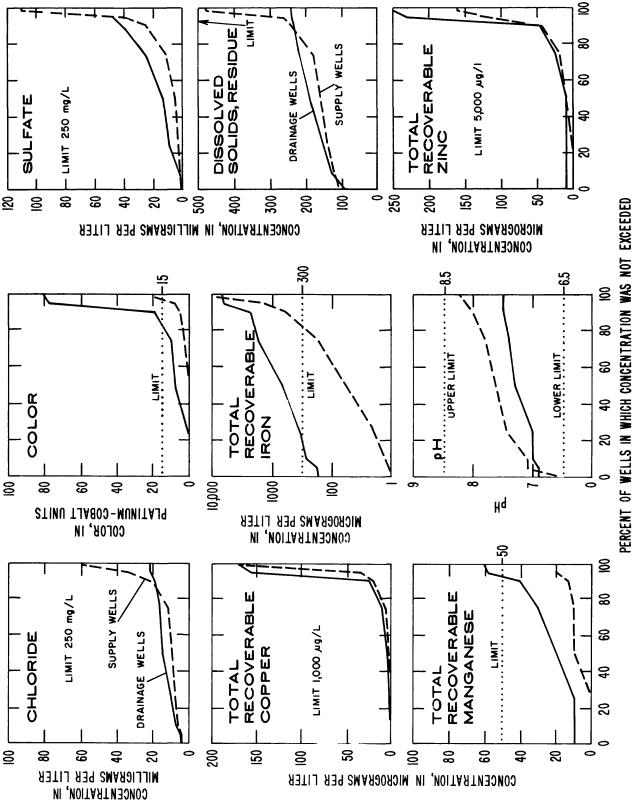
Nutrients

Nutrients include the group of nitrogen, phosphorus, and carbon compounds which are of concern in surface waters because of their effect on productivity and eutrophication of water bodies. Nutrients are generally not a concern in aquifers, but nutrient data were collected because nutrients may have been transported into the ground-water system by surface waters, and could serve as a tracer of drainage well recharge.

Nitrogen species in samples from drainage wells were determined in the dissolved phase and as the total concentrations from a water-suspended sediment mixture. Data for these species are summarized in table 7.

Median total nitrogen (sum of all species) was noticeably higher for samples from drainage wells than for samples from supply wells (1.0 and 0.29 mg/L, respectively). Figure 8 shows the pattern of occurrence of total nitrogen. For more than 95 percent of the wells, drainage wells have a definite pattern of higher total nitrogen concentrations. However, the maximum total nitrogen concentrations occurred in supply wells.

Total organic nitrogen (shown in table 7) was also highest in samples from drainage wells--median concentration of 0.24~mg/L compared to 0.02~mg/L for samples from supply wells.



NOTE: LIMITS ARE INTENDED FOR GUIDELINES AND ARE NOT FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE (U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, 1977).

Figure 7.--Frequency distribution of constituents specified in suggested National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations.

[Dissolved concentrations in milligrams per liter, except as indicated. Identical values may be reported for highest and second highest, or for lowest and second lowest, because of rounding of numbers] Table 7.--Statistical summary of nutrient and bacteria data for drainage wells and supply wells

Parameter $^{1}/$	Group-	Number of wells	Mean	Median	Highest two different values	two tent	Lowest two different values	two ent s
Organic nitrogen (N), D	DR SP	20	0.30	0.19	1.3	0.62	90.0	90.0
Organic nitrogen (N), T	DR SP	21 54	.40	.24	1.5	1.3	.14	.00
Ammonia nitrogen (N), D	DR SP	20	.39	.27	2.0	.89	.02	.01
Ammonia nitrogen (N), T	DR SP	21 54	.42	.30	2.0	.90	.05	.03
Nitrite (N), D	DR SP	20 10	.01	.00	.13	.00	00.	00.
Nitrite (N), T	DR SP	21 57	.00	00.	.14	.04	00.	00.
Nitrate (N), D	DR SP	20 8	.29	.01	2.4	1.7	.01	.00
Nitrate (N), T	DR SP	21 57	.28	.00	2.4	1.5 .93	00.	0.00
Nitrogen (N), D	DR SP	21	1.0	. 83	2.7	2.2	.33	.07

 $^{^{1/2}}$ Parameters: D, dissolved concentrations. Represents material that passes through a 0.45-micrometer filter; T, total concentrations. Represents at least 95 percent of the material in a water-suspended sediment mixture.

 $[\]frac{2}{}$ Group: DR, drainage well; SP, supply well.

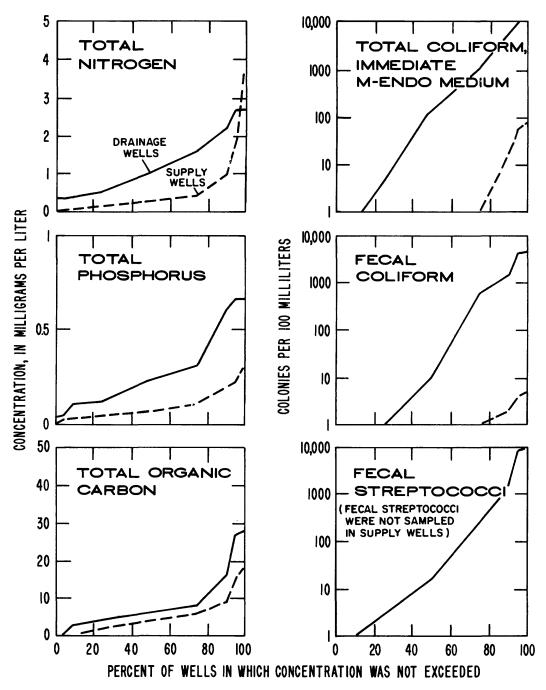
[Dissolved concentrations in milligrams per liter, except as indicated. Identical values may be reported Table 7.--Statistical summary of nutrient and bacteria data for drainage wells and supply wells--Continued for highest and second highest, or for lowest and second lowest, because of rounding of numbers]

Parameter $^{1}/$	Group ² /	Number of wells	Mean	Median	Highest differe values	Highest two different values	Lowest two different values	two ent
Nitrogen (N), T	DR SP	21 54	1.1	1.0	2.7	2.2	0.39	0.37
Orthophosphate (P), D	DR SP	20	.15	.11	.55	.33	.01	00.
Orthophosphate (P), T	DR SP	21 54	.17	.11	.55	.34	.03	.02
Phosphorus (P), D	DR SP	20	.19	.14	.64	.34	.04	.02
Phosphorus (P), T	DR SP	21 54	.25	.23	.30	.64	.11	.04
Total coliform (colonies/ $100 \text{ mL})^{\frac{1}{2}}$	D R SP	21 51	1,200 6	150 0	>10,000 80	5,600 60		00
Fecal coliform (colonies/ 100 mL)	DR SP	21 51	440	10 0	4,400 5	1,460 4	7	00
Fecal streptococci (colonies/ 100 mL)	DR SP	21	680	16	>10,000	1,650	1	0
Total organic carbon	D R SP	21 53	7.3	9 7	28 18	18 16	1	00

 $\frac{1}{2}$ Parameters: D, dissolved concentrations. Represents material that passes through a 0.45-micrometer filter; T, total concentrations. Represents at least 95 percent of the material in a water-suspended sediment mixture.

 $[\]frac{2}{}$ Group: DR, drainage well; SP, supply well.

 $[\]frac{3}{2}$ /Immediate M-Endo medium.



NOTE: ON VERTICAL LOG SCALE CONCENTRATIONS OF O ARE INCLUDED AT ORDINATE OF I.

Figure 8.--Frequency distribution of nitrogen, phosphorus, organic carbon, and bacteria in water from drainage wells and supply wells.

Total ammonia nitrogen concentrations were about the same magnitude for drainage as for supply wells. Other nitrogen species are generally present only in very low concentrations. Median total nitrite nitrogen was 0.00 mg/L for drainage and supply wells, and except for one supply well and one drainage well, did not exceed 0.04 mg/L. Median total nitrate nitrogen was less than 0.1 mg/L for both groups of wells; however, two drainage wells and two supply wells had nitrate concentrations in excess of 1.0 mg/L. The maximum nitrate nitrogen concentration of 3.6 mg/L occurred in two supply wells.

A comparison of dissolved nitrogen species with total nitrogen species in samples from drainage wells shows that the range of concentrations and median concentrations (table 7) were only slightly higher for total nitrogen species than for dissolved nitrogen species. The median dissolved organic nitrogen concentration (0.19 mg/L) was about 79 percent of the median total organic nitrogen; and for ammonia and total nitrogen, the median dissolved concentrations were 90 and 83 percent, respectively, of the median total concentrations.

Distributions of total nitrogen among the organic, ammonia, and nitrate-nitrite forms for the upper producing zone, lower producing zone and drainage wells are shown in figure 9. The most noticeable difference in the distributions of nitrogen species in the three groups of wells is the consistent small percentage of nitrogen in the nitrite + nitrate form for the lower producing zone wells. Only 2 of the 17 lower producingzone wells sampled had detectable concentrations of nitrite or nitrate, and in these wells nitrate + nitrite was less than 3 percent of the total nitrogen. Most (67 to 100 percent) of the nitrogen was in the ammonia form, which is the most highly reduced of the nitrogen species. This predominance of ammonia nitrogen in water from the lower producing zone is indicative of a reducing environment. In the upper producing zone, distribution among the nitrogen species is more varied for both drainage wells and supply wells. Nitrite + nitrate is the least dominant form of nitrogen in most wells (generally less than 25 percent of total nitrogen concentrations).

A few wells (four supply wells and one drainage well) had more than 90 percent of nitrogen in the nitrite or nitrate form. Nitrite and nitrate are oxidized forms of nitrogen, and the presence of appreciable quantities of these species may indicate that the water is relatively young in terms of residence time within the aquifer or that a source of local recharge is high in nitrite or nitrate concentrations.

Organic nitrogen appears to be more characteristic of drainage wells than supply wells. Of the 21 drainage wells sampled, 6 wells (29 percent) had organic nitrogen in excess of 50 percent of the total nitrogen concentrations. In contrast, only 2 of 37 supply wells in the upper producing zone (5 percent), and none of the wells in the lower producing zone had organic nitrogen in excess of 50 percent of the total nitrogen.

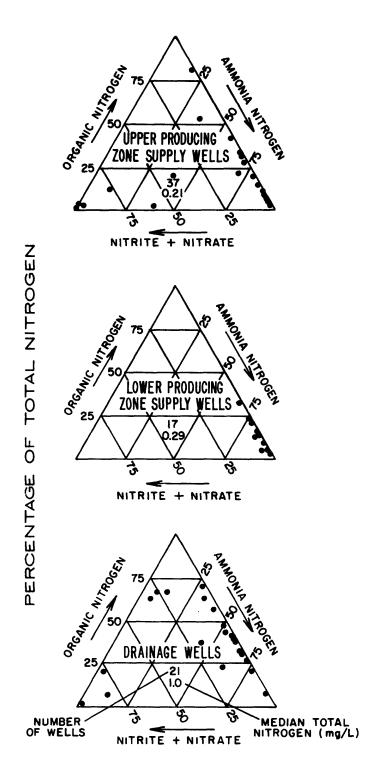


Figure 9.—Nitrogen species distributions in water from drainage wells and supply wells.

Total phosphorus concentrations were generally higher in samples from drainage wells than in supply wells (see table 7 and fig. 8). The median total phosphorus was 0.23 mg/L for drainage well samples compared to 0.07 for supply wells. Total orthophosphate concentrations also tended to be slightly higher in drainage well samples than for supply wells (median concentrations of 0.11 and 0.07 mg/L, respectively).

A comparison of dissolved phosphorus with total concentrations of phosphorus in samples from drainage wells (table 7) shows that the range of concentrations and median concentrations are only slightly higher for total phosphorus than for dissolved phosphorus. For orthophosphate, there is even less difference.

Total organic carbon was generally slightly higher for drainage wells than for supply wells (see table 7 and fig. 8). Median concentration was 6 mg/L for drainage wells and 4 mg/L for supply wells. The ranges of concentrations, excluding the two wells with the highest and lowest concentrations, were nearly identical (2 to 18 mg/L for drainage wells and 1 to 16 mg/L for supply wells).

Bacteria

Total and fecal coliform samples from drainage and supply wells indicate that the aquifer is more contaminated with these bacteria at the drainage well sites. Also, fecal streptococci colony counts were high in many samples from drainage wells. Data on bacterial population are summarized in table 7 and plotted in figure 8.

Median total coliform colony count for samples from drainage wells was 150 col/100 mL (colonies per 100 milliliters), and in two wells counts exceeded 5,000 col/100 mL. Only 3 of the 21 drainage wells sampled had less than 1 col/100 mL of total coliform. Supply wells were generally free of total coliform. In about 73 percent of the 52 supply wells sampled, less than 1 col/100 mL was present. Two supply wells had total coliform counts greater than 50 col/100 mL.

Fecal coliforms were present in fewer wells and in lesser numbers than were total coliform. Six of the 21 drainage well samples had less than 1 col/100 mL (median density was 10 col/100 mL) and two samples had fecal coliform colony counts greater than 1,000 col/100 mL. Only 5 of 51 supply wells sampled had detectable densities of fecal coliform. The highest observed fecal coliform count at a supply well was 5 col/100 mL.

Drainage wells were sampled for fecal-streptococci bacteria but supply wells were not. The distribution of fecal streptococci among drainage wells was similar to that of fecal coliform; the organism was detected in all but three wells. The median colony count was 16 col/100 mL. Counts of greater than 1,000 col/100 mL were detected in samples from three wells.

The bacterial data imply that the upper producing zone of the Floridan aquifer may be contaminated with bacteria in places because of drainage well recharge. However, interpretation of the bacterial data should be approached with extreme caution. Information concerning movement of bacteria through an aquifer is scarce. Bacteria are not dissolved in water as are chemical constituents, but consist of small-sized particles that can be removed by filtration. Bacteria, introduced into an aquifer through a well, may become attached to the well casing or travel only a short distance from the well before becoming immobile by attaching to the aquifer. Pumping the well could resuspend the bacteria and result in high sample densities not representative of the aquifer.

In places, rock openings such as solution cavities may extend a considerable distance and provide an avenue of movement for bacteria to travel from a drainage well to a supply well. Historically, bacterial contamination of supply wells finished in the upper producing (drainage well) zone has been documented (Telfair, 1948). To avoid the threat of pollution the large public water supply companies tend to use wells finished in the lower producing zone (Kimrey, 1978).

Trace Elements

Drainage and supply wells were sampled for a large suite of trace elements, both as dissolved concentration (filterable through a 0.45 micron membrane filter) and total recoverable concentration in an unfiltered water-suspended sediment mixture. The data are summarized in table 8. The seven most prevalent trace elements found, listed in order of descending median concentrations, were: iron, strontium, aluminum, boron, manganese, chromium, and zinc. Median total recoverable concentrations of these metals ranged from 660 $\mu g/L$ (micrograms per liter) for iron samples from drainage wells to 10 $\mu g/L$ for chromium and zinc for drainage and supply wells. The other metals listed in table 8 have median concentrations of 6 $\mu g/L$ or less.

Four trace metals (copper, iron, manganese, and zinc) are not considered toxic but are specified in the National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1977) because they may have objectionable taste or stain household plumbing fixtures. The frequency distributions of these metals are shown in figure 7 with other constituents listed in the secondary regulations. Figure 7 shows that copper and zinc were slightly higher in samples from drainage wells than for supply wells but did not exceed the suggested concentration limit in any samples. However, the concentrations of manganese and especially iron were generally considerably higher for drainage wells than for supply wells. Iron exceeded the suggested limit of 300 $\mu g/L$ in about 80 percent of the samples from drainage wells and in about 13 percent of the samples from supply wells. Manganese exceeded the suggested limit of 50 $\mu g/L$ in about 5 percent of the samples from drainage wells but was not excessive in any supply well.

Table 8.--Statistical summary of data on trace elements for drainage wells and supply wells

[Dissolved concentrations in micrograms per liter, except as indicated. Identical values may be reported for highest and second highest, or for lowest and second lowest, because of rounding of numbers]

Parameter $\frac{1}{}$ /	Group-/	Number of wells	Mean	Median	Highest two different values	t two rent es	Lowest two different values	t two rent
Aluminum (A1), D	DR SP	21 53	37	30 10	110	100	20 10	10
Aluminum (A1), TR	DR SP	21 53	3,600 24	80 20	7,400	500	45	0 0
Arsenic (As), D	DR SP	21 52	0 7	10	5 6	5 H		00
Arsenic (As), T	DR SP	21 56	0 7	0 7	7 8	9 1		00
Barium (Ba), D	DR SP	21 53	m 0	00	30	10	7 0	00
Barium (Ba), TR	DR SP	21 56	10	00	100	00	100	00
Boron (B), D	DR SP	21	38	30	110	06	20	0
Boron (B), TR	DR SP	21	74	30	760	100	25	20

sediment mixture; TR, total recoverable concentrations. Represents all readily soluble material digested 1/Parameter: D, dissolved concentrations. Represents material that passes through a 0.45-micrometer filter; T, total concentrations. Represents at least 95 percent of the material in a water-suspended from a water-suspended sediment mixture, and may include less than 95 percent of the material.

 $^2/_{\rm Group}$: DR, drainage well; SP, supply well.

[Dissolved concentrations in micrograms per liter, except as indicated. Identical values may be reported Table 8.--Statistical summary of data on trace elements for drainage wells and supply wells--Continued for highest and second highest, or for lowest and second lowest, because of rounding of numbers]

$Parameter^{1/}$	Group-	Number of wells	Mean	Median	Highest two different values	st two erent es	Lowest two different values	t two rent es
Cadmium (Cd), D	DR SP	21 53	10	0 0	ന ന	0	0 %	0 0
Cadmium (Cd), TR	DR SP	21 56	1	00	5 5		0	00
Chromium (Cr), D	DR SP	21 53	5	10	20	10		00
Chromium (Cr), TR	DR SP	21 55	<15 <11	10 <10	40	30	10	<10 <10
Cobalt (Co), D	DR SP	21 53	1	0 0	2 3	2		00
Cobalt (Co), TR	DR SP	21 53	0	0 0	2 3	2		00
Copper (Cu), D	DR SP	21 53	5 4	2 0	23 31	20 8		00
Copper (Cu), TR	DR SP	21 56	14	3	170 170	26 45	1 2	00

Represents all readily soluble material digested $^{1/2}$ Parameter: D, dissolved concentrations. Represents material that passes through a 0.45-micrometer percent of the material in a water-suspended from a water-suspended sediment mixture, and may include less than 95 percent of the material. filter; T, total concentrations. Represents at least 95 sediment mixture; TR, total recoverable concentrations.

 $\frac{2}{4}$ Group: DR, drainage well; SP, supply well.

[Dissolved concentrations in micrograms per liter, except as indicated. Identical values may be reported Table 8.--Statistical summary of data on trace elements for drainage wells and supply wells--Continued for highest and second highest, or for lowest and second lowest, because of rounding of numbers

Parameter 1/	Group 2/	Number of wells	Mean	Median	Highest differe values	Highest two different values	Lowest two different values	t two rent es
Iron (Fe), D	DR SP	21 57	480	230 20	1,500	1,300	25 10	20 0
Iron (Fe), TR	DR SP	21 56.	1,230	099	6,600 8,820	2,300	260 10	170 0
Lead (Pb), D	DR SP	21 53	n 2	0 1	38 10	7	7 7	00
Lead (Pb), TR	DR SP	21 56	99	w 10	29 25	23	0 1	00
Lithium (Li), D	DR SP	21	∀ ¦	0		7	0	0
Lithium (Li), TR	DR SP	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manganese (Mn), D	DR SP	21 53	17	10 0	70	50 10	5	00
Manganese (Mn), TR	DR SP	21 56	20 10	20 10	60 20	10	20	10

Represents all readily soluble material digested Represents material that passes through a 0.45-micrometer filter; T, total concentrations. Represents at least 95 percent of the material in a water-suspended from a water-suspended sediment mixture, and may include less than 95 percent of the material. sediment mixture; TR, total recoverable concentrations. $\frac{1}{2}$ Parameter: D, dissolved concentrations.

 $\frac{2}{4}$ Group: DR, drainage well; SP, supply well.

[Dissolved concentrations in micrograms per liter, except as indicated. Identical values may be reported Table 8.--Statistical summary of data on trace elements for drainage wells and supply wells--Continued for highest and second highest, or for lowest and second lowest, because of rounding of numbers]

Parameter $1/$	$\operatorname{Group}^{2/}$	Number of wells	Mean	Median	Highest two different values	it two rent les	Lowest two different values	two ent s
Mercury (Hg), D	DR SP	21 53	.5	, , N. N.	0.5	, , 7. 5.	2.7.	, , 5 .5
Mercury (Hg), TR	DR SP	21 57	, , , 5	, , s	0.5	 5 . 5	2. 5.	
Molybdenum (Mo), TR	DR SP	21	6	7	78	28	۱ ا	°
Nickel (Ni), TR	DR SP	21 53	10 5	9 4	35 32	34 20	7	0 0
Selenium (Se), D	DR SP	21 53	<1 0	0	0 3	0 0	0 3	0 0
Selenium (Se), T	DR SP	21 56	^\ 0	0 0	0 3	0	1 0	0 0
Strontium (SR), D	DR SP	21 65	90 190	80 120	190 900	140 810	70 20	60 10
Strontium (Sr), TR	DR SP	21	110	06	250	190	09	40

Represents all readily soluble material digested $^{1/2}$ Parameter: D, dissolved concentrations. Represents material that passes through a 0.45-micrometer filter; T, total concentrations. Represents at least 95 percent of the material in a water-suspended from a water-suspended sediment mixture, and may include less than 95 percent of the material. sediment mixture; TR, total recoverable concentrations.

 $\frac{2}{}$ Group: DR, drainage well; SP, supply well.

3

Table 8.--Statistical summary of data on trace elements for drainage wells and supply wells--Continued

[Dissolved concentrations in micrograms per liter, except as indicated. Identical values may be reported for highest and second highest, or for lowest and second lowest, because of rounding of numbers]

Parameter $^{1}/$	Group-	Number of wells	Mean	Median	Highest t differen values	Highest two different values	Lowest two	Lowest two different values
Zinc (Zn), D	DR	21	10	10	30	20	10	0
	SP	53	9	0	06	70	10	0
Zinc (Zn), TR	DR SP	21 56	30	10	250	50	20	10
	1	Y		ì		>	2	>

Represents all readily soluble material digested Represents material that passes through a 0.45-micrometer filter; T, total concentrations. Represents at least 95 percent of the material in a water-suspended from a water-suspended sediment mixture, and may include less than 95 percent of the material. sediment mixture; TR, total recoverable concentrations. $\frac{1}{2}$ Parameter: D, dissolved concentrations.

 $\frac{2}{4}$ Group: DR, drainage well; SP, supply well.

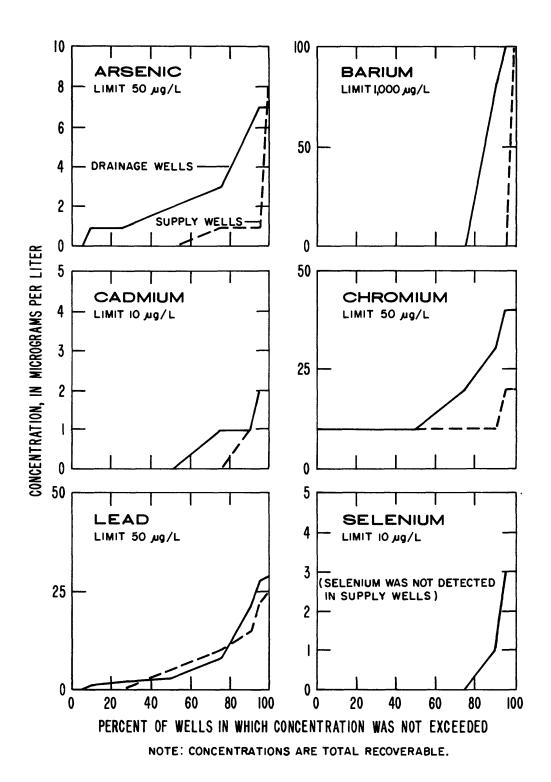


Figure 10--Frequency distribution of selected toxic elements specified in Florida Department of Environmental Regulation water-quality standards for potable ground water.

Seven trace elements (arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, and selenium) among those sampled (see table 8) are specified in the Florida DER (Department of Environmental Regulation) water quality standards for potable ground water (Florida Department of State, 1978) because they are toxic to humans. Six of these toxic elements (shown in fig. 10) did not exceed the criteria concentrations. Most of the toxic elements were present in higher concentrations in samples from drainage wells than in samples from supply wells, but most samples of all of the elements were well below the criteria concentrations. Mercury is the most toxic of all of the elements covered by the water quality standards and should not exceed 2 $\mu g/L$ in potable ground water. It is not included in figure 10 because mercury was not found in any of the pumped samples in concentrations exceeding the then applicable analytical detection limit of 0.5 $\mu g/L$.

Organic Constituents

Samples from drainage and supply wells were analyzed for organic compounds, including oil and grease, methylene blue-active substances (detergent ingredients), PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls), and selected pesticides. A statistical data summary is given in table 9.

Oil and grease was detected in 58 percent of the supply wells and in only 12 percent of the drainage wells. Median concentration was 1 mg/L in samples from supply wells and 0 in drainage wells. The more frequent occurrence and higher concentrations of oil and grease in supply wells may be because oil and grease is used in the maintenance of the pumps installed on most of the wells.

Methylene blue-active substances, components of many detergents, were detected in 47 percent of the drainage wells and in only 15 percent of the supply wells.

PCBs were detected in three drainage wells (14 percent of the samples), but were not detected in any supply wells.

Of the 25 pesticide compounds analyzed, only 6 were detected in drainage-well samples, and 2 were detected in supply wells. These were, in order of decreasing frequency of occurrence:

- 1. 2,4-D, a chlorinated phenoxy acid herbicide, was detected in six (29 percent) drainage wells.
- 2. 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), a chlorinated phenoxy acid herbicide, was detected in three (14 percent) drainage wells and two (4 percent) supply wells.
- 3. Diazinon, an organophosphorus insecticide, was detected in three (14 percent) drainage wells.
- 4. Dieldrin, an organochlorine insecticide, was detected in two (10 percent) drainage wells and one (2 percent) supply well.

Table 9.--Statistical summary of data on organic constituents for drainage wells and supply wells [Concentrations in micrograms per liter, except as indicated]

Parameter G	Group 1/	Number of wells	Mean	Median	Highest tw different values	two ent	Lowest tw different values	two ent s	Percent of wells in which detected
Oil and grease (mg/L)	DR SP	17	0.09	0	1.0	0.5	0.5	0	12 58
Methylene blue active substances (mg/L)	DR SP	19 52	.05	0	.10	0 0	.10	0 0	47
Chlordane	DR SP	21 55	0	0	.10	0	.10	0	5
Dieldrin	DR SP	21 55	0	0 0	.02	.00	.01	00.	10 2
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)	DR SP	21 55	.02	0	.20	.10	.10	0 0	14 0
Diazinon	DR SP	21	0	0 1	.02	.01	.01	0 1	14
2,4-D	DR SP	21 55	0	0	.02	.01	.01	0	29 0
2,4,5-T	DR SP	21 55	.34	0	7.1	0 0	7.1	0 0	5
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	DR SP	21 55	.02	0 0	.36	.02	.01	0 0	14

 $\frac{1}{2}$ Group: DR, drainage well; SP, supply well.

- 5. Chlordane, an organochlorine insecticide, was detected in one (5 percent) drainage well.
- 6. 2,4,5-T, a chlorinated phenoxy acid herbicide, was detected in one (5 percent) drainage well.

The herbicides 2,4-D and 2,4,5-TP are specified in the Florida DER criteria for potable ground water. Concentrations of 2,4-D in samples from drainage wells were far below the drinking water limit of 100 μ g/L. Moreover, maximum concentrations were only slightly above the analytical detection limit of 0.01 μ g/L. Concentrations of 2,4,5-TP were higher than 2,4-D concentrations (maximum of 0.36 and 0.04 μ g/L in drainage wells and supply wells, respectively), but also were far below the regulatory limit of 10 μ g/L.

Two other pesticides detected in drainage or supply wells (chlordane and dieldrin) are of special significance because they have been included in a list of toxic compounds complied by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. These compounds, often referred to as the 129 priority pollutants, are presently (1981) undergoing a study and review that will eventually result in establishment of drinking water limits for these compounds.

Interpretation of Results by Subgroups of Wells

The description of water quality given in previous sections of this report compared the quality of waters in the supply and drainage wells, generally without reference to the producing zone tapped by the supply wells or source of runoff to the drainage wells. There are differences in water type between upper and lower producing zone wells. For example, supply wells that tap the lower producing zone had less variation of major dissolved constituents and nutrient species than drainage or supply wells that tap the upper producing zone. (See figs. 6 and 9.)

Water quality in the lower producing zone could differ from that in the upper producing zone because the lower zone is further removed from sources of surface contamination. Furthermore, adsorption, precipitation, and other processes probably had more time to remove many of the contaminants contributed from the land surface (especially metals, organic compounds, and bacteria) from the water. In the upper producing zone, water injected by drainage wells that receive direct street runoff could be considerably different in quality than water injected by drainage wells used to control lake levels. Street runoff is injected directly into the receiving aquifer with little or no time available for the removal of street-wash residues prior to the injection. However, concentrations of some contaminants in the surface runoff that reach lakes may be reduced by natural processes of photolysis, oxidation, biodegradation, sorption, settling, and precipitation before reaching a drainage well intake.

Data on quality of stormwater runoff into lakes or drainage wells were not collected as part of this study; however, numerous other studies have been done on stormwater runoff. Selected data from two studies in Florida by the U.S. Geological Survey are summarized in table 10 to provide general information on the quality of stormwater runoff. Also included in table 10 for comparison are summarized data for drainage wells. These data show that stormwater runoff generally contains higher concentrations of bacteria, most nutrients, and metals than water from drainage wells, and that the concentrations of bacteria and some metals (aluminum, lead, and zinc) are often much higher. The higher concentrations in storm runoff imply that physical and chemical processes could attenuate constituent concentrations, either in lakes before the runoff enters the well or after the water has entered the aquifer, or both.

Figures 11 and 12 show median values and interquartile ranges (the range between the 25th percentile and 75th percentile) of selected aggregate measures of water quality, bacteria, and metals for the following four subgroups of wells: (1) upper producing zone supply wells (48 wells), (2) lower producing zone supply wells (17 wells), (3) drainage wells that receive street runoff (12 wells), and (4) drainage wells that receive lake overflow (7 wells). Interquartile ranges were selected to display the distribution of the data because these measures are less influenced by the extreme values than are some other measures of statistical dispersion such as standard deviation or range. In addition, the interquartile range is nonparametric and thus is unaffected by the departure of the data from a normal distribution. The nonnormality of water quality data is common and makes interpetation of parametric measures of dispersion (such as standard deviation) difficult or misleading.

Included in these figures are statistics for a group of nine supply wells located near the study area that presumably are little affected by drainage well recharge. These outlying wells, located as indicated in table 11, are referred to as "background" wells. The statistics are included to allow comparison of water quality in wells from the four subgroups in the Orlando area to water quality in a nondrainage-well area.

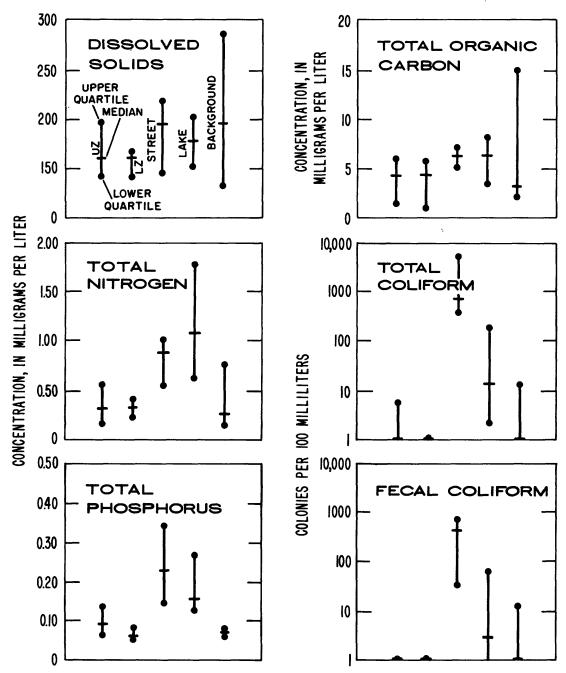
The most noticeable differences among the constituents shown in figure 11 are for total and fecal coliform in drainage wells that receive street runoff compared to drainage wells that receive lake overflows. Bacteria densities were considerably lower for wells that receive lake overflow, probably because of the retention of bacteria-laden sediment particles in the lake and the dilution and die-off of bacteria during the travel time through the lake to the drainage well intakes. Also, many drainage wells used to control water levels in lakes receive water only during prolonged rainy periods, whereas drainage wells that receive street runoff generally accept water during nearly every storm. Therefore, many more bacteria are probably carried into drainage wells that receive street runoff.

Table 10. -- Selected water-quality data for stormwater runoff and drainage wells

[Concentrations in micrograms per liter, except as indicated]

	Stormwater runoff	off	Drainage wells
Parameter	Range in mean concentrations at sites or median concentration of a	concentrations at sampling concentration of all samples	Median concentrations of 21 wells
	Miami, Fla. <u>l</u> /	Maitland, Fla. 2/	
Dissolved solids, residue (mg/L)	87 - 105	84 - 104	190
Total nitrogen (N) (mg/L)	.96 - 2.0	2.6 - 8.2	1.0
Total phosphorus (P) (mg/L)	.0830	.4 - 1.1	.23
Total organic carbon (C) (mg/L)	5.8 - 14	22 - 55	9
Aluminum (Al), total recoverable		390	80
Cadmium (Cd), total recoverable	6 7.	!	0
Chromium (Cr), total recoverable	11 - 48	!	10
Copper (Cu), total recoverable	6.5 - 15	19	7
Iron (Fe), total recoverable	207 - 334	700	099
Lead (Pb), total recoverable	167 - 387	200	3
Zinc (Zn), total recoverable	86 - 128	120	10
Total coliform (colonies/100 mL)	8,000 - 186,000	1	39
Fecal coliform (colonies/100 mL)	2,400 - 55,000	!	10

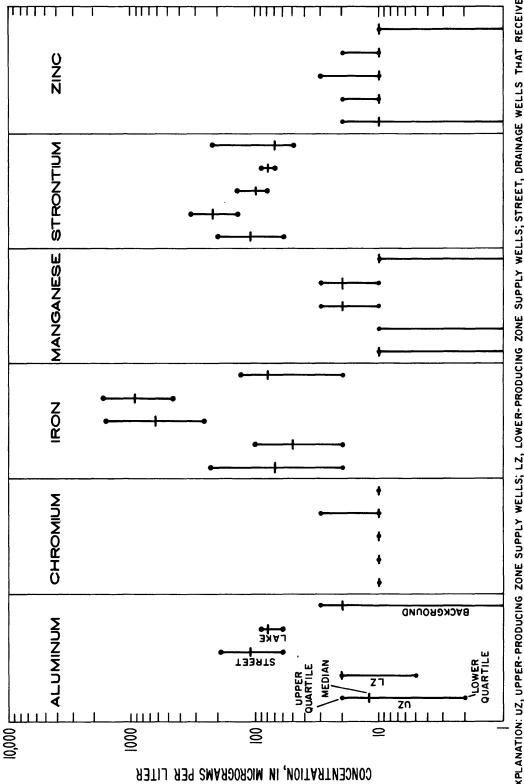
 $[\]frac{1}{2}/\mathrm{Data}$ from Mattraw, 1978. $\frac{2}{3}/\mathrm{Samples}$ collected by the U.S. Geological Survey, Orlando.



EXPLANATION: UZ, UPPER-PRODUCING ZONE SUPPLY WELLS; LZ, LOWER-PRODUCING ZONE SUPPLY WELLS; STREET, DRAINAGE WELLS THAT RECEIVE STREET RUNOFF; LAKE, DRAINAGE WELLS THAT RECEIVE LAKE OVERFLOW; BACKGROUND, SUPPLY WELLS IN SURROUNDING AREA WITH NO DRAINAGE WELLS NEARBY.

NOTE: COLIFORM COUNTS BETWEEN O AND I ARE INCLUDED AT ORDINATE VALUE OF I.

Figure 11.——Median and interquartile range for dissolved solids, nutrients, and bacteria in selected subgroups of supply wells and drainage wells.



EXPLANATION: UZ, UPPER-PRODUCING ZONE SUPPLY WELLS; LZ, LOWER-PRODUCING ZONE SUPPLY WELLS; STREET, DRAINAGE WELLS THAT RECEIVE STREET SUPPLY WELLS IN SURROUNDING AREA WITH NO DRAINAGE WELLS NEARBY

Figure 12.--Median and interquartile range for selected metals in selected subgroups of supply NOTE: CONCENTRATIONS BETWEEN O AND I ARE INCLUDED AT ORDINATE VALUE OF I. ALL CONCENTRATIONS ARE TOTAL RECOVERABLE EXCEPT FOR STRONTIUM, WHICH IS DISSOLVED.

wells and drainage wells.

Table 11. -- Selected information on public-supply wells in areas without drainage wells

Site identification No.	County	Well name	Well depth (feet)	Cas Depth (feet)	Casing Diameter (inches)
281937081250101	Osceola	City of Kissimmee	458	278	16
283303081444801	Lake	City of Clermont, Bloxam Ave.	602	420	16
283314081455501	do.	City of Clermont, Lake Ave. #2	525		∞
283925081123301	Seminole	City of Oviedo	263	148	12
284437081075601	do.	Mullet Lake Water Association	202	100	œ
284705081192001	do.	City of Sanford	350	115	12
284827081522901	Lake	City of Leesburg #9	272	92	12
284827081523501	• op	City of Leesburg #8	376	105	12
285104081404701	do.	City of Eustis	485	174	12
		والمقاولة والمتاكم وا			

Concentrations of metals shown in figure 12, were generally little different among the three subgroups of supply wells. Also, concentrations of metals in samples from drainage wells that receive street runoff were generally similar to the concentrations found for drainage wells that receive lake overflow. The data imply that assimilation and mixing processes within the aquifer result in a fairly homogeneous mixture of water because direct street runoff in other areas in Florida contains higher concentrations of metals than lake overflow. Generalized conclusions based on the selected constituents shown in figures 11 and 12 (1) water quality of supply wells in the study area differs little from the quality of "background" wells in nearby adjacent areas of no drainage wells, (2) water quality is much the same for supply wells finished in the upper or lower producing zones, and (3) except for bacteria densities, (highest in water from drainage wells that receive street runoff), little difference is found in water from drainage wells regardless of the source of inflow.

Point Samples Versus Pump Discharge Samples

Six drainage wells were each sampled twice. One sample was taken from the pump discharge after 2 hours or more of pumping to obtain a composite of water from all zones that yielded water during pumping, though most water injected is probably into a single zone.

A second sample was taken at a point opposite a cavernous zone at greater depth than the known contributing zones because the cavity may indicate a less permeable zone that accepts recharge only when injection rates are high.

The data in table 12 are values for selected water-quality parameters that include metals specified in drinking water regulations, and pesticides detected in point and pumped samples from wells 4, 7, 36, 48, 57, and 77. (See fig. 5.) Well 36 was sampled in April 1978 and in April 1979.

The difference between the pumped and point samples from well 7 was considerable for some parameters (turbidity, total and organic nitrogen, phosphorus, organic carbon, and total recoverable concentrations of nearly all the metals). Most dissolved trace element concentrations in water from the point sample from well 7 were very low compared to total recoverable concentrations and were comparable in magnitude to dissolved concentrations in the pumped sample. The high turbidity and total constituent concentrations in the point sample was probably due to sediment in the well bore resuspended by the pumping or sampling apparatus. The sediment probably contained significant amounts of vegetative debris that washed into the well and supplied the nitrogen, phosphorus, and carbon. The high total recoverable trace element concentrations in the turbid point sample demonstrates the tendency for these elements to become associated with sediments rather than to exist in the dissolved phase. The high concentration of mercury in the point sample from well 7 (6.3 μ g/L) is noteworthy in that no other sample, point or pumped, from any other well had mercury in excess of the 0.5 µg/L analytical detection limit.

Table 12.---Comparison of water-quality data for pumped and point samples from six drainage wells

[Dissolved concentrations in micrograms per liter, except as indicated]

Parameter 1/	Well 4 June 1979	May 19	Mell 7 May 1979	April 19	Well 36 April 1978 April 1979 Doite Dimed Date Dimed	April 1979		Well 48 April 1978	978	Well 57 April 1978	1978	Well 77 May 1979	7 6 6
		311701		i omici	nadam	11111	mbea	TOTAL T	mban	LOTHIC	mbea	rotific	nadmn i
Dissolved solids residue (mg/L) Color (Pt-Co units) Turbitity (NTU) Nitrogen (N), (mg/L), T Organic nitrogen (N), (mg/L), T	243 219 100 80 7 5 1.2 1.	9 174 0 0 5 220 1.0 2.0		167 10 6 .62	170 10 5 .72	185 50 4 1.3	198 0 6 1.3		221 5 3 2.6 .10		141 10 16 1.1 1.1	197 10 3 .72	234 10 2 1.0 1.0
Phosphorus (P), (mg/L), T Organic carbon (C), (mg/L), TR Total coliform (col/100 mL) Arsenic (As), D Arsenic (As), T	.26 18 18 1,750 690 5 5 5 5 6	23 .86 16 12 3		.14 3.0 54 2			.11 2.8 380 2 2		.07 4.0 0 2 3		.27 8.0 16 :	.37 29 >10,000 >	.17 6.0 10,000 1
Barium (Ba), D Barium (Ba), TR Cadmium (Cd), D Cadmium (Cd), TR Chromium (Ct), D	30 30 100 0 0 0 3 1 <10 <10	200 1 8		0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			00000		00100		00700	0 0 1 2 2 20	0 0 1 10
Chromium (Cr), TR Copper (Cu), D Copper (Cu), TR Iron (Fe), D Iron (Fe), TR	40 40 5 2 2 2 28 12 1,700 1,500 2,500 1,900	50 0 110 50 11,000		10 9 8 20 2,200			10 0 2 970 ,200		20 0 3 10 1,000		10 2 7 1,300 2,300	20 3 5 50 3,500	10 9 17 40 1,600
Lead (Pb), D Lead (Pb), TR Manganese (Mn), D Manganese (Mn), TR Mercury (Hg), D	1 0 5 3 70 50 70 60 <.5 <.5	240 240 0 50 5 <,5		3 3 10 10 <.5			6 6 50 40 5		0 0 0 10 5		2 3 10 20 <.5	4 38 30 40 4.5	3 23 0 10 5
Mercury (Hg), TR Selenium (Se), D Selenium (Se), T Chlordane 2,4-D 2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	5, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5 5	, o 0 0 0 0	, s 0 0 0 0 0	 0 0 0 0	, . 5 0 0 0 0	5 0 0 0 0	, w w o o o	,5 3 3 0 0	, o 0 0 0 0	6.5 0 1 0 0	, o o o o o o o	

 $\frac{1}{2}$ Parameter: D, dissolved concentrations. Represents material that passes through a 0.45-micrometer filter; T, total concentration. Represents at least 95 percent of the material in a water-suspended sediment mixture; TR, total recoverable concentrations. Represents all readily soluble material digested from a water-suspended sediment mixture, and may include less than 95 percent of the material.

Well 7, which takes stormwater runoff, is in the parking lot of an abandoned citrus-processing facility and is surrounded by a citrus grove. Therefore, the runoff into this well is probably not typical of urban street runoff or lake overflow, but may contain citrus fertilizer and pesticide residues. The large amount of sediment indicates that the point sample from well 7 is not representative of the aquifer. The turbidity (sediment content) and color of the pumped sample from well 7 was minimal.

The differences in point and pumped samples from other wells were not as extreme as for well 7. Color was higher in the April 1979 point sample from well 36, and iron was higher in the point samples from all wells except for the April 1979 sample from well 36.

Quality of Water from Supply Wells as a Function of Drainage Well Proximity

In the commercial area of central Orlando, many supply wells are as close as several hundred feet from drainage wells, but in more outlying parts of the study area, supply wells and drainage wells are separated by several miles. A visual perspective of distances between supply wells and drainage wells may be gained by comparing figure 5, that shows locations of sampled supply wells, with figure 4, that shows locations of all drainage wells inventoried (but not necessarily sampled) during this investigation.

Several measures of drainage-well density in the area upgradient of sampled supply wells were computed so that the water quality of samples from supply wells could be related to proximity of drainage wells. The area upgradient from each supply well was estimated from the potentiometric surface map of September 1978 (fig. 3) by drawing a vector from the well, generally normal to the potentiometric surface contours, in the direction of increasing head. This vector establishes the general direction of water movement toward a well. The actual zone of influence within which recharge could reach a pumped well cannot be determined with available data. For this study, the area within 90 degrees of each side of the generalized flow-direction vector (total of 180 degrees) is considered to be a potential source.

Measures of drainage-well proximity at each supply well sampled were: (1) median distance from the supply well to all known drainage wells in the upgradient area, and (2) number of drainage wells within a 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, and 5-mile semicircle on the upgradient side of the well. The median distance of a supply well from drainage wells is a generalized numeric measure of position of the supply well in relation to the area of greatest drainage-well density and ranged from 2.5 to 20.5 miles for the 65 supply wells sampled. The counts of drainage wells within the selected radii around a supply well are a more localized measure of drainage-well density. The drainage-well count within a 0.25-mile radius upgradient of a supply well is the most localized measure of drainage-well density.

Table 13.--Rank correlation of water quality in supply wells with median distance to upgradient drainage wells, and number of drainage wells within 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, or 5 miles upgradient of a supply well

[Coefficient of correlation is given only where there is less than a 5 percent chance of no relationship]

Total recov- erable nickel	(Ni)	-	-		-	-	-		-0.55	.58	67.	1	1	!
ad b) Dis- solved		!				1	1		-0.49	1		1	1	
Lead (Pb) Total	erable	-0.41	1	!	1	!!	1		-0.49	1	1	1	}	
Total recoverable chromium	(Cr)	t !	0.49	!	!	1	!	ne	1	!	1	1	1	
Aluminum recoverable (A1) a1 Dis-	solved	}	-	!	1			roducing zo	-0.60	.56	!		1	1
Aluminum recoverab (A1)	recov- erable n upper pi	-0.41	1	}	1	1	1	n lower p	1	1	-	1	1	}
Fecal coli- form	y wells i	-0.36	-	1	1	-	-	y wells i	1		1	1	1	-
Total coli- form	for suppl	-0.44			-	.37	.42	for suppl		1	1	1		
Hd	elation	1	1	1	1	1	0.43	relation	!		1	1	1	
Methylene blue active sub-	stances recov-solved erable Coefficients of correlation for supply wells in upper producing zone	-		0.39	.42	1	!	Coefficients of correlation for supply wells in lower producing zone	-	1	1	1	1	1
Total phos- phorus (P)	Coeffici	-0.38	-		!	1	1	Coeffici	-	1	1	1	1	!
Total nitrogen (N)		!	1	1	0.43	.34			-0.53	-	1	79.	.67	.76
		Median distance	Drainage wells within 0.25 mile	Drainage wells within 0.5 mile	Drainage wells within 1 mile	Drainage wells within 2 miles	Drainage wells within 5 miles		Median distance	Drainage wells within 0.25 mile	Drainage wells within 0.5 mile	Drainage wells within 1 mile	Drainage wells within 2 miles	Drainage wells within 5 miles

A summary of the number of drainage wells within the selected radii of the 65 supply wells is as follows:

Radius (miles) around supply well	Number of Minimum	drainage wells within upgr Median	adient radius Maximum
		_	
0.25	0	0	4
0.50	0	0	12
1.0	0	1	40
2.0	0	4	170
5.0	0	37	311

A rank correlation analysis was done using all water quality parameters and all sampled supply wells to relate water quality to proximity of drainage wells. The rank correlation procedure was used rather than the more familiar Pearson product-moment procedure because the rank correlation is nonparametric and therefore is unaffected by the nature of the distributions of the water quality parameter values, as are product-moment correlations. The analysis was performed separately for supply wells finished in the upper producing zone and in the lower producing zone. Rank correlations are computed using rank of the data value, rather than the data value itself. For example, a rank correlation of dissolved solids concentrations with median drainage well distance among N wells is performed after first assigning a value of 1 to the minimum dissolved solids and minimum median drainage well distance. Then, the data are ranked so that the maximum values of dissolved solids and median drainage well distance received a value of N. The analyses were done using procedures contained in the SAS_1/statistical package (Helwig and Council, 1979).

Table 13 lists all significant relations between parameters and drainage well proximity measures. Significance was judged at a probability level of 5 percent, meaning that the computed correlation coefficients given in table 13 are probably greater than zero (no correlation) with less than a 5 percent risk of a wrong conclusion. Sign of the correlation coefficients indicates if the relation is direct (positive coefficient) or inverse (negative coefficient).

Table 13 shows that only 10 parameters sampled in supply wells were apparently related to (correlation coefficient >0.9) proximity of drainage wells. None of the parameters were highly related to proximity of drainage wells. The highest degree of correlation was between total nitrogen and number of drainage wells upgradient of supply wells in the lower producing zone. The correlation coefficient for this relation was +0.76, which shows that total nitrogen tends to be higher for supply wells in the lower producing zone that have relatively large numbers of drainage wells within 5 miles in the upgradient semicircle.

 $[\]frac{1}{T}$ The use of brand or trade names used in this report is for identification only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Geological Survey.

All the constituents listed in table 13 increased in concentration with increasing drainage well proximity. The pH was lower in upper-producing zone supply wells that have relatively large numbers of drainage wells within 5 miles.

The square of the correlation coefficient is a measure of the degree of association between two variables. For example, the value 0.76 for total nitrogen indicates that 58 percent of the variation in rank of total nitrogen concentrations among the lower producing zone supply wells is explained by rank of the 5-mile drainage well count. Conversely, 42 percent of the variation in rank of total nitrogen is because of other factors. The variation in water quality not explained simply by the number of drainage wells in an area could be due in part to: (1) some drainage wells receive runoff frequently or continuously while others seldom receive runoff; (2) chemical quality of runoff to drainage wells could vary considerably from well to well, either because of differences in surrounding land use or because stormwater-borne contaminants could settle out in lakes before reaching drainage wells receiving lake overflow; and (3) variation in hydraulic properties of the aquifer could affect rates and direction of movement of recharge from drainage wells.

Also, the variation in supply-well water quality apparently related to proximity of drainage wells may be because of another factor that correlates with drainage-well density. For example, drainage wells are generally used to control runoff in developed areas, so there should be a high degree of relation between drainage-well density and degree of development or population density which could be a source of pollution without drainage wells. Therefore, the effect of development on supplywell water quality could not be separated from the effect of drainage wells. For example, application of lawn and garden fertilizers in a high density residential area and subsequent migration of the fertilizer leachate downward through the surficial aquifer to the Floridan aquifer could conceivably affect water quality in the Floridan. Because of the complexity of the factors that control water quality, it is not possible to unequivocally conclude that the correlations of water quality with drainage-well density shown in table 13 are due only to emplacement of water into the Floridan aquifer by drainage wells.

However, the data in table 13 suggest the probability that even if some of the variation in water quality in the Floridan aquifer is because of drainage well recharge, other factors are probably more important. This conclusion does not mean that pollution of supply wells by drainage wells could not occur in the Floridan aquifer.

Another method of analysis is to visually inspect the areal relation between drainage-well density and supply-well water quality. In this method, water-quality data of supply wells are plotted on maps to ascertain patterns in water quality that may relate to drainage-well density. Water movement through the Floridan aquifer is generally easterly in the Orlando area. Therefore, if the aquifer water quality is influenced markedly by drainage-well recharge, wells within and downgradient (east) of the Orlando area should have different chemical characteristics from wells upgradient (west) of Orlando.

The areal distribution of three selected water quality parameters—total nitrogen, total recoverable lead, and total coliform—are shown in figures 13, 14 and 15, respectively. These parameters were selected because they represent different types of compounds or properties that have related causally to drainage—well density, based on results of the rank correlation analysis given in table 13. To make patterns in water quality more noticeable, data from each supply or observation well were assigned classes according to concentration. Symbols that represent the appropriate class are plotted at the well locations.

For example, all wells within the range of 0 to 0.13 mg/L for total nitrogen concentration are plotted in figure 13 as symbol "A." Class intervals were initially defined so that each class contained about 20 percent of the wells, but some intervals were modified to provide more definition of the concentration distribution. For coliform data (plotted in fig. 15), the lowest class contains most of the wells because coliform were not detected in most supply wells.

Figure 13 shows little areal pattern for total nitrogen concentrations. High and low concentrations occurred east and west of Orlando. A small cluster of supply wells a short distance south of State Highway 50 and east of I-4 had relatively high nitrogen concentrations. Another small area of relatively high nitrogen concentration was about 6 miles northwest of the Highway 50 and I-4 intersection. The area of high nitrogen concentrations south of Highway 50 has a high drainage-well density (see fig. 4), but the other area of high nitrogen concentrations contains relatively few drainage wells. The areal pattern of occurrence for total recoverable lead (fig. 14) is also somewhat random, but the highest lead concentration (the 7 to 25 µg/L classes) tended to occur within 5 or 6 miles of the Highway 50 and I-4 intersection. Lower concentrations of lead were also found within this area. Total coliform colony counts (fig. 15) exceeded 1 col/100 mL in only a few supply wells scattered throughout the study area. Therefore, the data plotted in figures 13, 14, and 15 do not show a consistent pattern definitely related to movement of water from areas of high drainage-well density.

Based on these data, contamination of the Floridan aquifer from drainage-well recharge seems to be highly localized. Supply wells that by chance intersect the same transmissive rock openings that drainage wells inject into are apt to be contaminated by the drainage wells. But nearby supply wells could intersect an entirely different set of openings and these wells could be unaffected by drainage-well recharge.

The deep supply wells in the Orlando area are located mostly within the area of high drainage-well density. Because deep wells are obviously more expensive to construct than shallow wells, it may be assumed that some motivating factors, such as a need for better water quality has encouraged development of deep supplies. In the past, water quality has been judged mainly by esthetic criteria and bacteria content. Apparently, it has sometimes been necessary to tap the lower producing zone of the Floridan aquifer to obtain water of the desired quality (Kimrey, 1978) in the greater Orlando area.

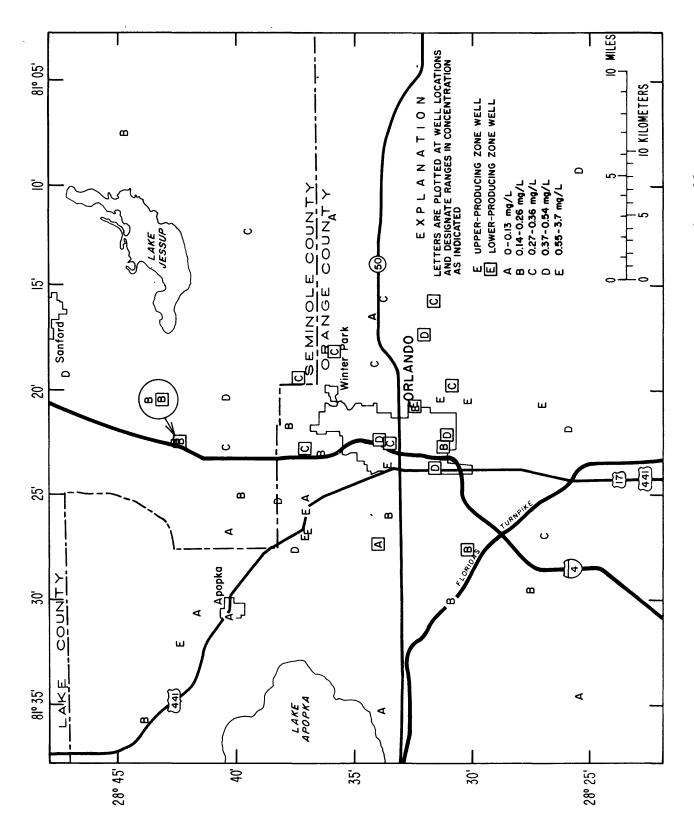


Figure 13. -- Areal distribution of total nitrogen in supply wells.

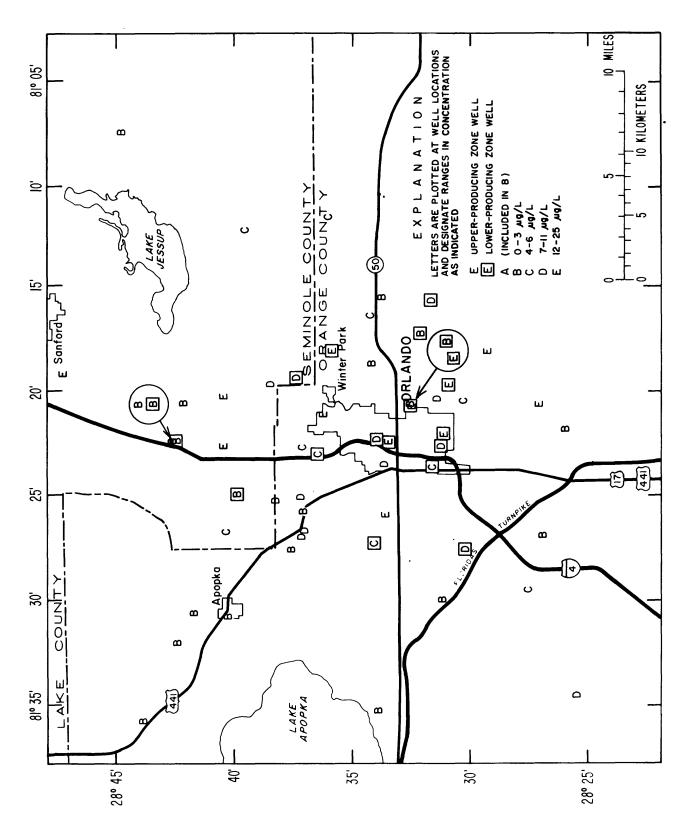


Figure 14. -- Areal distribution of total recoverable lead in supply wells.

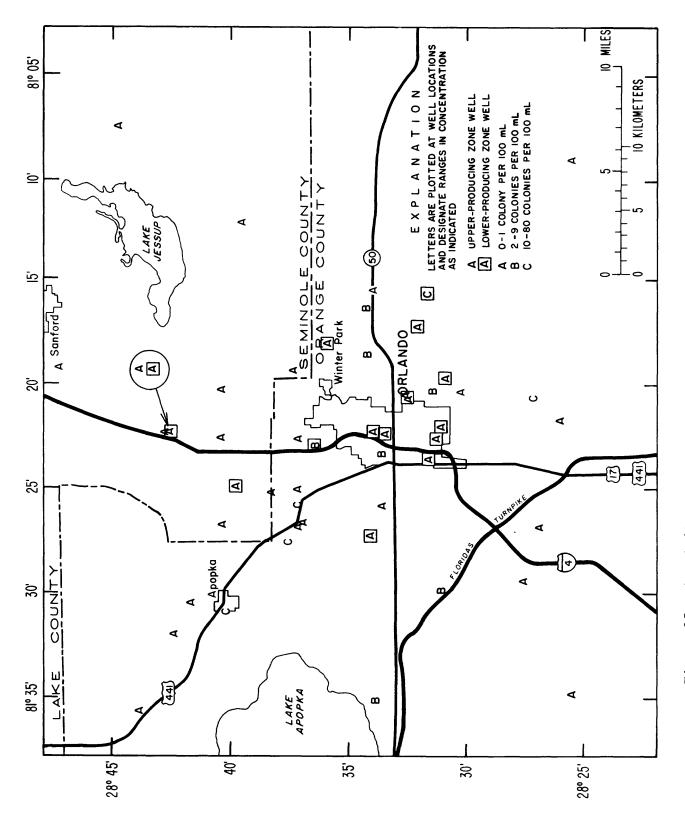


Figure 15.--Areal distribution of total coliform in supply wells.

CONCLUSIONS

Approximately 400 drainage wells, used to control lake levels and dispose of storm runoff, inject large quantities of storm runoff into the same water-bearing zone tapped for many public supplies in the Orlando area. This water-bearing zone extends from about 100 to 600 feet below the land surface and is termed the upper producing zone. About 75 percent of the public-supply wells in the study area tap the upper producing zone. Within this zone water injected by drainage wells moves towards supply wells. All the drainage wells have some potential to affect quality of public water supplies by lateral movement of pollutants in this zone. In addition, the bottom of the upper producing zone is less than 500 feet above the top of the lower producing zone-the zone that supplies about 65 percent of all water (rural, domestic, irrigation, industrial, and public supply) pumped in the study area. The upper and lower producing zones are hydraulically connected. Thus, water from drainage wells has the potential to affect the quality of other public water supplies by vertical movement of pollutants to the lower producing zone. Any deterioration of the Floridan water quality could cause health problems or increase costs of treating the water.

Drainage wells may contribute as much as 40 percent of the total average daily recharge (210 Mgal/d) to the Floridan aquifer in Orange County. This recharge balances discharge and serves as a buffer against upward saltwater encroachment in areas of heavy withdrawals from the Floridan.

During this study, both supply and drainage wells were sampled to determine the chemical characteristics of water in the vicinity of drainage wells to compare these characteristics with water from supply wells, and to ascertain the general, area-wide effect of drainage-well recharge on water quality of the Floridan aquifer. A summary of the major conclusions follows:

1. Drainage wells and upper producing zone supply wells yielded water very similar in chemical characteristics, particularly major dissolved constituents. The water in the upper producing zone of the Floridan aquifer is primarily a calcium and magnesium bicarbonate type. Bicarbonate generally accounts for more than 75 percent of the ions, and calcium and magnesium accounts for more than 85 percent of the cations. But in several supply wells, and several drainage wells, more than 25 percent of the anions consisted of sulfate plus chloride and more than 15 percent of the cations consisted of sodium plus potassium. Water from the lower producing zone (also a calcium and magnesium-bicarbonate type water) was more consistent within its chemical type. Part of this consistency may be because most samples from the lower producing zone were clustered in a small part of the study area or that the zone is deeper and more isolated from surface influences.

Water from drainage wells generally has slightly higher concentrations of most constituents than water from supply wells. Moreover, for some constituents, water from drainage wells has a marked tendency toward higher concentrations. The larger differences between the quality of water from drainage wells and supply wells, based on a comparison of median concentrations, were for total nitrogen, total phosphorus, total recoverable iron, and total coliform. The comparisons are as follows:

	Drain	age wells	Supp	ly wells
Total nitrogen (N) Total phosphorus (P)		mg/L 3 mg/L		9 mg/L 7 mg/L
Total recoverable iron (Fe) Total coliform	660 39	μg/L col/100 mL	60 0	μg/L co1/100 mL

- 3. Color, hydrogen sulfide, iron, and manganese exceeded the National Secondary Drinking Water Regulation recommended maximum in some supply and drainage wells. The frequency of exceedance was greater for drainage wells than for supply wells. Concentrations of metals and pesticides in water from either well category did not exceed the limit specified in the Florida DER standards for potable ground water.
- 4. Only 6 pesticide compounds of 25 analyzed were detected in water from drainage wells; only two of these were detected in supply wells. Concentrations were much less than the maximum allowable concentrations specified in the Florida DER potable ground-water standards.
- 5. Water quality for drainage wells that receive street runoff was about the same as water quality for drainage wells that receive lake overflow, except for bacteria colony counts. Bacteria counts were considerably lower in wells that receive lake overflow than for those that receive direct street runoff.
- 6. The quality of water from the group of supply wells in the Orlando area is about the same as the quality of water from wells in adjacent areas where no drainage wells exist. However, for the supply wells in the Orlando area, correlation coefficients based on water quality data and distances between supply and drainage wells upgradient from supply wells indicate a relation between water quality and the number of drainage wells in an area. The highest correlation (0.76) was for total nitrogen in lower-producing zone supply wells as a function of number of drainage wells within 5 miles in the upgradient semicircle. This correlation analysis may not mean a direct cause-and-effect relation between water quality and drainage-well density. For example, high population density could be a source of pollutants independent of drainage wells.

- 7. Areal patterns of selected water quality constituents do not appear to relate to drainage-well density. Results of this study indicate that, for the quality criteria used, widespread contamination of the Floridan aquifer probably has not occurred from drainage-well recharge. The bacterial contamination found in some drainage wells appears highly localized. Water from drainage wells would generally be acceptable for public supply use if bacteria were not present. Supply wells that intersect the same interconnected rock openings as drainage wells are apt to be contaminated by drainage-well recharge. However, nearby supply wells may intersect an entirely different set of openings and be unaffected.
- 8. Although no serious health hazards were noted in water from supply wells during this study, the threat of pollution by drainage wells is a possibility which perhaps could be aborted by a basic monitoring program which might include, for example: (a) Annual samples of five or more upper producing zone and one lower producing zone publicsupply well located as close as possible to and downgradient from drainage wells or a high density drainage-well area; (b) samples taken during the period June through September would be most representative because recharge from drainage wells and the hydraulic gradient from drainage to supply wells are then at a maximum; (c) perhaps the list of water-quality parameters to be sampled could be expanded to include the toxic organic compounds and metals of the EPA list of 129 priority pollutants; (d) trace metal analysis could include the list given in the Florida DER criteria for potable ground-water supplies, emphasizing analysis of total recoverable concentrations.

Also, efforts to quantify the loads of undesirable constituents entering the Floridan aquifer from drainage wells, and the capacity of the aquifer to remove these materials would permit estimates of long-term impacts of recharge on the potable water supply to be made.

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SUPPLEMENTARY DATA I--QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR SUPPLY WELLS

The following table lists the quality-of-water data for supply wells used in this report. The data are categorized as follows:

- (1) Major inorganic chemcial constituents, physical properties, and bacteria
- (2) Nutrients
- (3) Trace elements
- (4) Organic compounds

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR SUPPLY WELLS

Major Inorganic Chemical Constituents, Physical Properties, and Bacteria

HARD- NESS (MG/L) AS: CACO3)	1000	110	8 9 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	90000 90000 90000	9 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	00000	280 160 110 106	120 144. 130 120
STREP- TOCOCCI FECAL* KF AGAR (COLS* PER 100 ML)		11111	11111	11111	11111	11111		11111
COLIT- FORM, FECAL, 0.7 UM-MF (COLS,/	0	11111	°1111	11111		11101	!!°!!	ojuoj
COLI- FORM, TOTAL, IMMED. (COLS, PER	-		°!!!!	11111		11101	!! •!!	01001
OKYGEN DEMAND, CHEM ICAL (HIGH LEVEL) (MG/L)	111*1		" 	11111	11111	11121	11011	w ; ∞ ~ ;
TUR- BID- ITY (FTU)	10011	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111
COLOR (PLAT- INUM- COBALT UNITS)	10101	11111	2000 S	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	100	20 20 10 10	លស ១ ហែ	01001
TEMPER- Ature (Deg C)	26.0 20.0 24.0 24.0	24. 23. 23. 25. 0.	223	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	22 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	25.0 25.0 22.0 22.0 8.0 8.0	2000 6400 7000 7000
PH (UNITS)	8.0 7.1 7.5	7.5	8 1 2 6 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7	9444	8 4 4 6 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	11121	7	
SPE- CIFIC CON- DUCT- ANCE (UMHOS)	245 242 232 202 205 205	205 225 220 220 258	171 786 600 660 680	710 750 740 700 710	694 683 667 690 690	46 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1	680 176 324 245 222	230 303 241 266
DATE OF SAMPLE	72-04-13 76-08-17 76-08-17 77-09-04 78-18-10	78-12-11 79-03-20 79-12-04 79-03-26 71-05-06	77-09-04 64-02-13 64-02-14 64-02-17 64-02-18	65-01-13 66-04-28 67-05-11 &7-11-09 68-05-23	69-05-15 70-04-30 71-06-03 72-04-27	74-06-11 76-05-12 77-06-02 77-09-04 79-05-30	80-06-02 80-03-12 77-09-04 79-03-26 62-06-04	77-09-06 61-01-25 77-09-04 77-09-05
STATION NUMBER	281937081250101	282331081370801 282529081343001	282530081094001				282552081345301 282558081215401 282647081354801 282654081265701	282705081204601 282732081293001 282738081341401

QUALITY OF WAIER ANALYSES FOR SUPPLY WELLS--Continued Major Inorganic Chemical Constituents, Physical Properties, and Bacteria--Continued

RIDE: DIS: SOLVED (MG/L AS: F) ~~~~ 55 27 34 36 13 9.8 5.9 RIDE, DIS-SOLVED (MG/L AS CL) 5.0 5.7 0 4 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 35 4 • 3 5 • 0 ŀ 44464 35 75 99999 2.3 144 68 100 98 SULFATE DIS-SOLVED (MG/L AS SO4) 100 2.4 3.2 3.0 9.4 13.2 16 6.5 9 00000 BICAR-BONKTE FET-FLD (MG/L 130 100 250 278 261 270 11111 184 270 240 118 18 3000 AS HC03) SIUM, DIS-SOLVED (MG/L AS K) 2002 1.9 1.8 1.8 1.0 1.0 27.8 8.7 4.6 5.9 5.9 5.6 6.5 8 0 1 8 1 SODIUM, DIS-SOLVED (MG/L AS NA) 5.7 8.8 5.0 4.0 SIUM. SIUM. DIS-SOLVED (MG/L AS MG) 5.7 5.5 14 5.2 12.6 5.1 4.7 9.6 ì ត់លិលិលិ 🖣 CALCIUM DIS-SOLVED (MG/L AS CA) 33 25 116 98 106 106 33 33 26 95 95 95 95 94.4 112 03 07 34 83 72-04-13 76-08-17 76-08-17 77-09-04-64-02-13 64-02-14 64-02-17 65-01-13 66-04-28 67-05-11 74-06-11 76-05-12 77-06-02 77-09-04 79-05-30 80-06-02 80-03-12 77-09-04 79-03-26 78-12-11 79-03-20 79-12-04 79-03-26 67-11-09 72-04-27 61-01-25 77-09-05 64-05-18 69-05-15 70-04-30 71-06-03 77-09-06 77-09-04 DATE OF SAMPLE 282552081345301 282558081215401 282647081354801 282654081265701 NUMBER 281937081250101 282331081370801 282529081343001 282530081094001 282732081293001 282738081341401 282705081204601 STATION

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR SUPPLY WELLS--Continued Major Inorganic Chemical Constituents, Physical Properties, and Bacteria--Continued

SOLIDS. SUM OF CONSTI- TUENTS. DIS- SOLVED (MG/L) 128	DHOMM GOGTH THEMNO	4 4 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
SOLIDS. AT 180 DEG. C DIS- SOLVED (MG/L) 124 127 134 134 135 134	1 10 1 6 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	487 434 436 455 455 185 124 123 161
SILICA. DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS SIO2) 11 11 12	W B H 4 M M H H M O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	22 21 20 20 9.1 12.1 13.1 13.1 13.1
DATE OF SAMPLE 72-04-13 76-08-17 76-08-17 77-09-04 78-12-11 79-03-20 79-12-04	2	74-06-11 76-05-12 77-06-02 77-09-04 79-03-12 77-09-04 77-09-06 62-06-04 77-09-06 77-09-06
STATION NUMBER 281937081250101 282331081370801 282529081343001	8253008109400	282552081345301 28254081215401 282647081354801 282654081265701 282732081293001 282732081293001

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR SUPPLY WELLS--Continued Major Inorganic Chemical Constituents, Physical Properties, and Bacteria--Continued

HARD- NESS (MG/L AS CACO3)	110 130 120 120	120 130 250 256	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	110 140 120 150	120 134 140 126	130 120 130 130 88	110 160 124 120	165 168 162 158
STREP- TOCOCCI FECAL* KF AGAR (COLS* PER	11111	11111	11113	11111		11111		
COLI- FORM. FECAL. UN-NF (COLS./	0	00[]]	!!!!°	0000	4 0	01001	W 0 1 0 0	11111
COLI- FORM, TOTAL, IMMED. (COLS, PER	~ 0	00	illl°	0000 I	* °	01001	W 1 0 0	11111
OXYGEN DEMAND, CHEM- ICAL (HIGH LEVEL)	1 1 4 % 1	F4!!!	11113	ผนีตอ l	*!E!!	\$ 4 4	10104	11111
BID- BID- ITY (FTU)	10111	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111
COLOR (PLAT- INUM- COBALT UNITS)	. សស១ស	00 40 00	10 10 10 00	0000	0 7 0 10 15	00000	00100	សមាលក្
TEMPER- Ature (Deg C)	9888 9888 9888 9888	89999 8999 8999 8999	44 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	22 22 25 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	0000 4444 0480	22 22 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 2	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
H4 (UNITS)	7.1	8 - 7 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 -	74.00	7 4 . 6 8 . 6 8 . 6	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	7777	6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0	2.7.7.
SPE-CIFIC CON- DUCT-ANCE (UMHOS)	210 490 260 10 226	315 278 620 620	622 622 600 600	236 270 255 370 266	273 276 278 255 250	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	235 244 250 230	372 359 348 351 325
DATE OF Sample	79-05-29 77-11-14 76-06-23 77-09-02 61-01-25	77-09-03 77-09-02 65-05-19 66-06-16	68-05-23 69-05-12 70-04-21 71-06-07 77-09-04	77-09-04 77-09-02 77-09-02 77-09-03 62-06-18	77-09-03 62-06-26 77-09-06 62-06-18 63-12-20	77-09-07 62-06-01 77-09-02 77-09-02 68-05-09	77-09-02 77-09-06 62-06-01 77-09-02	62-08-23 62-08-23 62-08-30 62-08-31 62-09-05
NUMBER	1305201 1181501 1273701 1203401	1195101	·	1295901 1221101 1224201 1202901 1155201	3135081234301 3202081172501	1205101 1204201 1444801	3314081455501 3327081223201 3331081255701	1233502
STATION	282912081181501 282912081181501 283006081273701 283013081203401	283051081195101 283054081042601		283054081295901 283103081221181 283111081224201 283121081202901 283135081155201	283135081234301 283202081172501	283225081205101 283228081204201 283303081444801	283314081 283327081 283331081	283333081233

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR SUPPLY WELLS--Continued

Major Inorganic Chemical Constituents, Physical Properties, and Bacteria -- Continued

FLUO- RIDE, DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS F)	1 ~~~~		ល់កំពុក		~ ~ ~ ~ ~	~~~~ <u>~</u>	(U mi mi mi mi	พิจพพพ
CHLO- RIDE, DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS CL)	20 20 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	14 9.7 42 42	4444 00100	122 9 9 5 111	110 10 10 10	9. 111 101 101	11 17 8.0 9.7 6.5	16 15 15 15
SULFATE DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS SO4)	2.1 7.8 19 17 1.2	6.9 1.6.1 1.2 1.1	2 4 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	16 7.3 5.9 10	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	0.44 0.44 0.404	26.00 6.00 6.00 7.00 7.00 7.00	23 10 4.8 57
BICAR- BONATE FET-FLD (MG/L AS HCO3)	150 125 125 120	140 140 306 308 292	305 305 300 300 300 300	100 160 140 150 136	130 154 132 133	136 136 140 150	110 150 142 130 130	178 196 192 114
POTAS- SIUM. DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS K)	∞	60mum	~~~~		00 m 80	- 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	MMM	2 m m m
SODIUM, DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS NA)	ტ დ ღ ღ ფ ⊶ გ ഗ ഗ ట	10 7 • 0 33 34	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	6.8 7.1 5.8 7.8	7-7-9E	& & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	51 61 61 61
MAGNE- SIUM, DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS MG)	87 - 60 60 4 	7.4 8.2 11 10 9.6	10 10 10 10 9.7	∾ • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	6 8 8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	96789	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
CALCIUM DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS CA)	4.1.4.1.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.	9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	88 44 66 78	9 4 8 4 8 9 0 9 9 9	3 8 6 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	>38 34 35 37 27	31 33 35 35	4 + 03 + 4 6 - 4 3 + 4
DATE OF SAMPLE	79-05-29 77-11-14 76-06-23 77-09-02 61-01-25	77-09-03 77-09-02 65-05-19 66-06-16 67-05-08	68-05-23 69-05-12 70-04-21 71-06-07 77-09-04	77-09-04 77-09-02 77-09-02 77-09-03 62-06-18	77-09-03 62-06-26 77-09-06 62-06-18 63-12-20	77-09-07 62-06-01 77-09-02 77-09-02	77-09-02 77-09-06 62-06-01 77-09-02	62-08-22 62-08-23 62-08-30 62-08-31 62-09-05
STATION NUMBER	282912081181501 282912081181501 283006081273701 283013081203401	283051081195101 283054081042601		283054081295901 283133081221101 283131081224201 283121081202901 283135081155201	283135081234301 283202081172501	283225081205101 283228081204201 283303081444801	283314081455501 283327081223201 283331081255701	283333081233502

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR SUPPLY WELLS--Continued Major Inorganic Chemical Constituents, Physical Properties, and Bacteria--Continued

SOLIDS. SUM OF CONSTI-SOLVED (MG/L) TUENTS. DIS-151 149 373 369 369 374 368 370 372 365 146 204 152 146 158 157 145 149 216 215 207 223 187 72 50 50 28 136 149 150 154 112 129 190 148 141 SOLIDS. RESIDUE AT 180 DEG. C DIS-SOLVED (MG/L) 168 176 157 124 164 160 117 158 162 404 379 380 384 402 377 141 169 155 236 172 991 991 991 120 216 211 212 214 214 189 63 61 138 207 151 142 128 11 5•7 SOLVED (MG/L AS 9.3 11 111 112 1.7 7.7 8.9 8.4 9.3 10 SILICA, DIS-7.8 12 15 12 11 7.1 SI02) 31 333 33 33 45 45 45 45 12 11 13 13 77-11-14 76-06-23 77-09-02 61-01-25 77-09-03 77-09-02 65-05-19 77-09-02 77-09-02 77-09-03 62-08-30 62-08-31 62-09-05 62-08-22 77-09-06 77-09-02 19-05-29 66-06-16 67-05-08 69-05-12 71-06-07 77-09-04 77-09-04 62-06-18 77-09-03 62-06-26 17-09-06 62-06-18 77-09-02 68-05-23 70-04-21 63-12-20 77-09-02 60-50-89 77-09-02 77-09-07 62-06-01 SAMPLE 282912081181501 282912081181501 283006081273701 283103081221101 283111081224201 283121081202901 283135081155201 NUMBER 283013081203401 283051081195101 283054081042601 283054081295901 283202081172501 283225081205101 **283228081204201 283303081444801** 283314081455501 283327081223201 283331081255701 283333081233502 283135081234301 STATION

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR SUPPLY WELLS--Continued Major Inorganic Chemical Constituents, Physical Properties, and Bacteria--Continued

130 102 98 140 220 120 (MG/L AS CACO3) 11001130 41 22 22 22 20 20 30 5000 20021 20120 FECAL. KF AGAR (COLS. PER 100 ML) 30 11 10040 FECAL.
0.7
UM-MF
(COLS./ 0 | ~ ~ ! ~ ~ 0 1 1 | | | | | 11110 1 : 1 1 COLI-FORM. TAAL. IMMED. (COLS. PER. -----1 23 ٥ ! 90 ! 11111 11110 OXYGEN Demand. Chem-100 0 0 9 2 1111 0 | | | 4 ICAL (HIGH LEVEL) (MG/L) 100 | | 1 1 1 11 1111 11111 3°0 COLOR (PLAT-INUM-COBALT 501 00000 **60000** 5000 010 00000 00000 5000; ៰៳៷៳៰ 23.3 23.3 23.3 TEMPER-Ature 24.5 24.5 25.0 25.0 24.4 25.0 25.0 25.0 23.0 25.0 28.0 28.0 24.0 24.0 (DEG C) 7.7 5.77 68.1 88.1 7.0 8.0 8.0 7.0 7.2 8.1 8.3 7.7 9.7.7 7.5 7.9 (STINO) Ī 285 268 270 285 270 278 295 313 220 212 2338 243 244 278 349 261 262 262 270 267 225 229 229 258 250 214 220 302 415 260 262 260 274 250 250 258 (SOHMO) CIFIC CON-DUCT-ANCE 61-01-16 62-07-05 65-05-19 66-06-16 67-05-05 77-09-01 62-06-21 65-05-19 66-06-16 67-05-05 68-05-21 69-05-13 70-04-24 71-05-25 72-05-11 77-09-02 62-06-21 80-03-04 62-06-21 77-09-05 79-04-27 79-04-27 75-05-19 68-05-21 69-05-14 70-04-28 71-05-25 72-05-12 76-08-06 76-08-06 77-09-02 80-03-04 77-09-02 77-09-03 77-09-03 77-09-02 62-06-01 77-09-07 75-05-30 SAMPLE DATE OF 283408081184801 283412081163401 283548081181401 NUMBER 283333081233502 283357081272201 283555081115201 283607081211301 283608081211601 283353081222401 283348081351201 283350081154301 283623081230501 STATION

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR SUPPLY WELLS---Continued

Major Inorganic Chemical Constituents, Physical Properties, and Bacteria--Continued

FLUO- RIDE: DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS F)	22112	2	10.0	1.1	0 10 0 11 11			~ e ~ v ~ -
CHLO- RIDE, DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS CL)	115 117 8.0 9.2	10 7•0 11 12	100 100	88 99 00 00	10 90.3 60.6 7.0	20 11 11 12 13	13 13 11 12	112 10 111 8.0
SULFATE DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS SO4)	7.6 8.5 13 14 14 5.3	N 4 0 0 W	4 // 4 /0 ! // @ @ O !	001120	, N. N. N. 4.10.20.0	0410F4	4 0 4 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	10 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
BICAR- BONATE FET-FLD (MG/L AS HCO3)	176 120 110	44444	150 140 132 136	138	120 110 170 260 130	130 148 148 156	158 148 160 144	150 160 122 120
POTAS- SIUM, DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS K)	8 - 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	11 11 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	60661	00108	0000-0	9,0,0,0	60161	1.011.00
SODIUM. DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS NA)	10 11 5.1 5.4	66.0 6.1 6.1 7.0	0 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6.5 6.7 6.9 6.9	4 4 6 70 F G & & ?	6.8 7.1 7.1	6.5 7 -0 7 -1	5 5 7 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
MAGNE- SIUM, DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS MG)	6 4 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	13 7.9 21 8.5 8.5	መመመመ • • • • • ! ፋፊፋሺ !	48 48	7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 -	7.0 9.7 11 10 8.7	9.2 11 11 8.9	9.3 9.9 7.7
CALCIUM DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS CA)	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	980 H 29	9.40 9.40 9.80 9.80	37 35 41 36	8 4 4 0 8 2 4 0 1 3 4 0
DATE OF Sample	79-04-27 79-04-27 75-05-19 77-09-02	61-01-16 62-07-05 65-05-19 66-06-16 67-05-05	68-05-21 69-05-14 70-04-28 71-05-25	75-05-30 76-08-06 76-08-06 77-09-02 80-03-04	62-06-01 77-09-07 77-09-03 77-09-03	77-09-01 62-06-21 65-05-19 66-06-16 67-05-05	68-05-21 69-05-13 70-04-24 71-05-25 72-05-11	77-09-02 62-06-21 80-03-04 62-06-21 77-09-05
STATION NUMBER	28333081233502 283348081351201 283350081154301	283353081222401			283357081272201 283408081184801 283412081163401 283548081181401	283555081115201 283607081211301		283608081211601 283623081230501
STAI	2833 2833	2833			2835 2834 2834 2835	2836		2836

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR SUPPLY WELLS--Continued

		SILICA.	~ ~ ~	SOLIDS.	
	DATE	SOLVED (MG/L	AI 180 DEG. C DIS-	TUENTS.	
STATION NUMBER	S	AS SI02)	SOLVED (MG/L)	SDLVED (MG/L)	
283333081233505	9-04-2		00 (~ 1	
283348081351201	75-05				
283350081154301	77-09-0	10	139 160	133 163	
283353081222401	61-01-1		155	S	
	2-07-0		143		
	66-06-16	10	<u> </u>	150	
	7-05-0		141	4	
	-05-2		148	S	
	69-05-14	21.	161	147	
	1041		15/	U 4	
	-05-1			1	
	75-05-30	10	148	142	
	6-08-0		124	t I	
	0-60-2	_	175	4	
	0-03-0	11	147	142	
283357081272201	62-06-0		~ (~ .	
00701100007760	0-60-22		N	→ v	
283412081164601	77-09-03	- F	104	100	
8354808118140	77-09-0			(1)	
811152	77-09-0	11	~	S	
8360708121130	62-06-2		172	S	
	62-02-19	18	1	161	
	6-06-1			9	
	7-05-0		153	S	
	8-05-2		S	S	
	9-05-1		9	9	
	104-10	- 0	180	175	
	2-05			ì	
107116100000000	77-09-02			158	
70077770000007	80-03-0	0.6	178	167	
103056180563586	,,,				

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR SUPPLY WELLS--Continued Major Inorganic Chemical Constituents, Physical Properties, and Bacteria--Continued

HARD NESS (MG/L AS CACO3)	100 1130 100	124 120 120 110	120 130 130 100 110	140 110 130 130	164 1136 1140 1138 1140 1150	150 120 150 130 120 170 130
STREP- TOCOCCI FECAL: KF AGAR (COLS. PER	11111	! ! ! ! !	11112	:::::	11111 11111	
COLI- FORM. FECAL. 0.7 UM-MF (COLS./	01000	11001	11011	10010		10001 10110
COLI- FORM, TOTAL, IMMED. (COLS, PER	00000	1 1 0 4 1 1 1 10 1	!!!!!	10010	11111 11118	000 0 0
OXYGEN DEMAND. CHEM- ICAL (HIGH LEVEL)	44000	1 1 00 4 1	!!!!!	10014	11111 11111	1000 14110
TUR- BID- ITY (FTU)	11111	11111	11101	11111	11111 11111	11111 01111
COLOR (PLAT- INUM- COBALT UNITS)	0000	w 0 0 0 0	ທດວດທ	0000	nonon ooolo	
TEMPER- ATURE (DEG C)	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	22.0 23.0 23.0 26.0	2 2 4 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2	M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M	42
PH (CNITS)	7.1	7.00	7.7.7	7.7 7.9 7.9 8.1	7 18 17 18 17 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	87.87.7. 7.7. 7.8. 4.1.1.8.0.
SPE- CIFIC CON- DUCT- ANCE (UMHOS)	249 241 276 335	255 260 265 265 275 275	26 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	4 4 6 0 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	317 290 290 308 300 300 200 200 200 200 200	330 270 230 269 269 369 285
DATE OF Sample	77-09-03 77-09-03 77-09-03 77-09-01 77-09-03	62-06-21 73-06-26 77-09-02 77-09-03 75-05-30	80-03-05 73-06-26 77-09-07 77-11-14 80-03-06	73-06-06 77-09-01 77-09-06 73-06-13	61-01-11 65-05-20 66-06-16 67-05-20 68-05-21 70-04-24 71-05-25 77-09-01	71-02-25 77-09-02 77-09-01 77-09-01 73-06-07 77-11-02 77-11-02 77-09-06 73-06-26
STATION NUMBER	283656081264501 283658081254801 283702081265801 283703081225001 283707081250901	283717081193101 283729081273701 283743081214501	283809081251802 283823081195001 283855081192801	283925081123301 283943081250201 284014081264901	284014081304601	284020081202401 284020081224501 284134081303801 284202081204401 284217081320201 284221081223401

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR SUPPLY WELLS--Continued

Major Inorganic Chemical Constituents, Physical Properties, and Bacteria resortinued

FLUO- RIDE: DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS F)	יייייי	~~~~~	מיסטייט מי		בהמ המהומ	~~~~
CHLO- RIDE+ DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS CL)	44 44 50 60 60 11	0 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 0 11	0.000000000000000000000000000000000000		13 13 10 11 10 11 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
SULFATE DISH SOLWED (MG/L AS SO4)	5.7 12 4.3 20 3.8	0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	O 14 4 10 10		14.0 17.3 41.3 39.8 39.8
BICAST BONAIN FET-FLD (MG/L AS HCD3)	2000 11000 11000 11000	138 138 120 115	136	4 M 4 W 8 4	1066 1064 1064 1064 130	1888 130 152 152 140 130 112
POTAS- SIUM, DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS K)	N	м н о о ф		• • • • •		3.7.1 3.7.1 1.00 1.00
SODIUM, DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS NA)	11 9.8 6.4 9.0	6.5 6.8 7.0 6.4	መፋኮውው ቀር ሥውመቀ	W 4 4 70	7 6 7.1 8 7.1 8 7.1 7 6 6 7.1 7 7 8 7 7 1 8 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	00000 - 0 00 4-660 40100
MAGNE- SIUM, DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS MG)	7.2 10 11 11 6.5				9	111 111 9.6 9.5 15 7.4
CALCIUM DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS CA)	28 32 31 31	33 33 4 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	34 33 31 31 31 31	0 m 4 m 4 4 m	37 36 37 36 36	3 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
DATE OF Sample	77-09-03 77-09-03 77-09-03 77-09-01	62-06-21 73-06-26 77-09-02 77-09-03 75-05-30	0-03- 3-06- 7-11- 0-03-	-09-0 -09-0 -09-0 -09-0 -09-0	4N 00 04N	71-02-25 77-09-02 77-09-01 77-09-01 73-06-07 77-11-02 77-09-06 78-06-26 73-06-07
STATION NUMBER	283656081264501 283658081254801 283702081265801 283703081225001 283707081250901	283717081193101 283729081273701 283743081214501	283809081251802 283823081195001 283855081192801 283925081123301	283943081250201 284014081264901 284014081304601		284017081202401 284020081224501 284134081303801 284202081204401 284217081320201 284221081223401

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR SUPPLY WELLS--Continued Major Inorganic Chemical Constituents, Physical Properties, and Bacteria -- Continued

SOLIDS, SUM OF CONSTI- TUENTS, DIS- SOLVED (MG/L)	120 139 141 192 122	146 150 141 125 155	145 143 133 133	238 233 123 140 147	184 169 167 163 170 174 166		142 197 127 150
SOLIDS, RESIDUE AT 180 DEG. C DIS- SOLVED (MG/L)	150 147 150 206 128	158 144 152 152	152 145 147 136 129	263 251 113 142 157	188 163 171 183 178		139 228 130 146
SILICA, DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS SIO2)	8 0 8 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	11 10 11 7.4 8.7	10 10 9.2	9.8 10 9.7 6.4 7.7			110 10 .5
DATE OF SAMPLE	77-09-03 77-09-03 77-09-03 77-09-01 77-09-03	62-06-21 73-06-26 77-09-02 77-09-03 75-05-30	80-03-05 73-06-26 77-09-07 77-11-14 80-03-06	73-06-06 77-09-01 77-09-06 73-06-13 77-09-06	61-01-11 65-05-20 66-06-16 67-05-20 68-05-21 69-05-13 70-04-24	7-05-0 7-09-0 7-09-0 7-09-0 3-09-0	77-11-02 77-09-06 78-06-26 73-06-07
STATION NUMBER	283656081264501 283658081254801 283702081265801 283703081225001 283707081250901	283717081193101 283729081273701 283743081214501	283809081251802 283823081195001 283855081192801	283943081123301 283943081250201 284014081264901	264014081304601	284017081202401 284020081224501 284134081303801 284202081204401	284217081320201 284221081223401

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR SUPPLY WELLS--Continued Major Inorganic Chemical Constituents, Physical Properties, and Bacteria--Continued

HARD- NESS (MG/L AS	110	110	110 109 106	11001170	160 150 140 130	140 140 160 160	87 81
STREP- TOCOCCI FECAL: KF AGAR (COLS. PER.		11 11	111	:::::	11111		11
FORM. FECAL. 0.7 UM-MF	,	11 11	! ! !	11111	°	0 0 2	1 4
COLI- FORM, TOTAL, IMMED. (COLS, PER		11 11	:::	11111	0	0 0 1	1 4
OXYGEN DEMAND. CHEM- ICAL (HIGH LEVEL)	4 0	:: ::	: : :	:::::	m	-1001	i N
TUR- BID- ITY		:: ::	: : :	11111	2.0	11111	; ;
COLOR (PLAT- INUM- COBALT		000	000	00 W4	0 - 0 0	o 10 o o o	00
TEMPER- ATURE	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	ארט פו	60 60 60 60 60	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	24.0 23.5 24.0	!!
H d	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	*	7.57	6.8 8.2 7.5 7.5	7 8 8 8 5 7 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7 7 . 6 . 7 . 7 . 8 . 7 . 7 . 8 . 7 . 7 . 8 . 7 . 7	8 8
SPE- CIFIC CON- DUCT- ANCE	230 221 222 222	255 225 225	2 2 3 8 8 4 0	235 240 327 230 338	315 288 302 306 306	278 312 325 325 190	189 186
DATE OF SAMPLE	77-09-06 60-12-30 77-09-04	65-05-20 65-05-20 66-06-16 66-06-17	67-05-05 68-05-21 69-05-13	70-04-24 71-05-25 72-05-10 80-03-06 74-03-08	77-09-06 73-11-08 75-05-20 76-08-05	77-09-01 80-03-05 77-09-06 77-09-02 71-06-07	75-05-13 77-09-02
STATION NUMBER	284227081223501 284337081354601			284437081075601	264705081192001	284827081522901 284827081523501 285104081404701	

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR SUPPLY WELLS--Continued

1	QUALITY OF WAIEK ANALISES FOR SUFFLY WELLSContinued Major Inorganic Chemical Constituents, Physical Properties, and BacteriaContinued	QUALITY O	Constitue	QUALITY OF WAIEK ANALYSES FOR SUFFLY WELLSContinued Chemical Constituents, Physical Properties, and Bact	SUFFLY WELL	es, and Bac	ed <u>:teria</u> Cont	fluued	
	u •	CALCIUM	MAGNE- SIUM,	SODIUM.	POTAS- SIUM.	BICAR- BONATE	SULFATE	CHLO- RIDE,	FLUO- RIDE:
STATION NUMBER	ORIE OF SAMPLE	SOLVED (MG/L	SOLVED (MG/L	SOLVED (MG/L	SOLVED (MG/L	MG/L AS	SOLVED (MG/L	SOLVED (MG/L	SOLVED (MG/L
		AS CA)	AS MG)	AS NA)	AS K)	HC03)	AS 504)	AS CL)	AS F)
284227081223501	17-09-06	31	7.9	5.0	6.	120	3.1	7.6	.2
284337081354601	60-12-30	1 8	1	1	1	128	1 (91	! -
284352081361701	60-100-104 60-100-104	٠ د د	• • •	U 10	, d	128	า (ก	7 . 2	- ~
	65-05-20	36	5.0	6.	1.2	131	3.8	7.0	.1
	66-06-16	58	9.2		.7	128	1.2	7.0	2•
	66-06-17	5 6	10		.7	128	2.0	8.0	•5
	67-05-05	28	6.6	5.1	€.	129	•	8.0	2
	68-05-21	5 8	9.5		8	128	1.0	10	.2
	69-05-13	27	9.5		€,	120	1.6	12	ຕູ
	70-04-24	53	01	5.2	.7	121	7.6	10	~•
	71-05-25		10	7.0	1.3	134	6.0	10	e.
	72-05-10		1	1	1	1		1	1
	80-03-06	5 6	9.6	5.3		1	9°0	7.4	٠,
284437081075601	74-03-08		2.9	4.9	1.4	199		6 *5	·.
	77-09-06		2.6	6.8	6.	190	6	6.6	
284705081192001	73-11-08		8.1	7.3	6.	151	6.9	11	. .1
	75-05-20		7.5	7.2	1.1	150	8.5	15	~
	76-08-05	4 0	0.9	8	1.1	150	•		
	76-08-05	ł	i	ŧ	1	1	1	1	•
	77-09-01	45	6.7	8.0	1.3	146	8.1	*1	
	80-03-05	*	6.9	7.1	6.	146	12	12	
284827081522901	11-09-06	¥.	6.2	8.2	1.4	180	9*6	11	
284827081523501	20-60-12	52	4.9	7.5	1.3	180	4.4		
285104081404701	71-06-07	25	7.6	₩.	6	100	4.4	7.5	٠,
	75-05-13	25	7.8	5.1	1.0	100	3.7	7.0	
	20-60-11	20	7.6	₽•	0	40	O • N	0./	

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR SUPPLY WELLS--Continued Major Inorganic Chemical Constituents, Physical Properties, and Bacteria--Continued

SOLIDS, SUM OF CONSTI- TUENTS, DIS- SOLVED (MG/L)	126 127 131 136	1277 1277 130 131 142 164 190	1167	164 190 191 108 107
SOLIDS, RESIDUE AT 180 DEG, C DIS- SOLWED (MG/L)	112	126 126 131 148 168 206	188 159 166 184	170 164 110 110 103
SILICA. DIS- SOLVED' (MG/L AS SI02)	11 12 13 13	113 133 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	20 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	9 8 8 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8
DATE OF Sample	77-09-06 60-12-30 77-09-04 60-12-30 65-05+20	66-06-16 66-06-17 67-05-05 68-05-21 69-05-13 70-04-24 71-05-25 72-05-10 80-03-06	77-09-06 73-11-08 75-05-20 76-08-05	77-09-01 80-03-05 77-09-06 77-09-02 71-06-07 75-05-13
STATION NUMBER	284327081354601 284337081354601 284352081361701	284437081075601	284705081192001	284827081522901 284827081523501 285104081404701

PHOS- PHORUS, TOTAL (MG/L AS P)	11100	1 0 0 1 1	040.	.110 .110 .050	0000	.010 .130	. 060	.130
NITRO- GEN+ TOTAL (MG/L AS N)	11141	110.11	1 1 4 4 1	8 7 4 1 E	.36		.25 .81 .27 .37	1.1
NITRO- GEN, OKGANIC DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS N)	11111	\$1111	111126	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111
NITRO- GEN* ORGANIC TOTAL (MG/L AS N)	11101	11011	113	000011	00011	11100	00000	40. 60. 60. 60.
NTT40- GEN. AMMONIA DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS N)	1000	. 190	080	11111	11111		11111	11111
NJTFO- GEN• AMMONIA TOTAL (M5/L AS N)	. 1 4 0	1 10 1 1 1 10 2 1 1 0 .	. 3 3 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			. 4 6 0 . 1 4 0 . 3 7 0	.250 .770 .270 .310	1.100 .780 .280
NITAO- GEN• NITRITE DIS- SOLVED (MG/L	11110	000	11110	11111	11111	. 000	11111	11111
NITRO- GEN• NITRITE TOTAL (MG/L AS N)	20000	1 1 0 1 1	0000	0000	00011	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0000	010
NITRO- GEN• NITRATE DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS N)	11110	11100	11111	11111	11100	11111	11111	11811
NITEO- GEN. NITRATE TOTAL (MG/L AS N)		11911	00001	00000	00011	11000	00000	2.3
DATE OF SAMPLE	72-04-13 76-08-17 76-08-17 77-09-04 79-03-20	79-03-26 71-05-06 77-09-04 68-05-23 64-05-15	72-04-27 72-05-02 77-09-04 77-09-04	77-09-06 77-09-04 77-09-05 77-11-14 76-06-23	77-09-02 77-09-03 77-09-02 68-05-23	70-04-21 71-06-07 77-09-04 77-09-04 77-09-02	77-09-02 77-09-03 77-09-03 77-09-06	77-09-02 77-09-02 68-05-09 77-09-02
STATION NUMBER	2R1937081250101	282331081370801 282529081343001 282530081044001	282558081215401 282647081354801	282654081265701 282732081294601 282732081293001 282912081181501 283006081273701	283013091203401 283051081195101 283054081042601	2830540A1295901 283103081221101	283111081224201 28312108120201 283135081155201 283135081234301 283202081172501	283228081204201 283228081204201 283303081444801 283314081455501

Nutrients--Continued

1 % 0 0	11111	1111	:::::	<u> </u>	1111	11111	1111	11111
PHOS- PHORUS ORTHO DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS P)								
PHOS- PHORUS. ORTHO. TOTAL (MG/L AS P)		11011	0.00	.110	0000	. 130	0000	090
PHOS- PHORUS. DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS P)	11111	11111	11111	11111		11111	!!!!!	11111
DATE OF Sample	72-04-13 76-08-17 76-08-17 77-09-04 79-03-20	79-03-26 71-05-06 77-09-04 68-05-23 69-05-15	72-04-27 72-05-02 77-09-04 77-09-04	77-09-06 77-09-04 77-09-05 77-11-14 76-06-23	77-09-02 77-09-03 77-09-02 68-05-23 69-05-12	70-04-21 71-06-07 77-09-04 77-09-04 77-09-06	77-09-02 77-09-03 77-09-03 77-09-06	77-09-02 77-09-02 68-05-09 77-09-02
STATION NUMBER	281937081250101	282331081370801 282529081343001 282530081094001	282558081215401 282647081354801	282654081265701 282705081204601 282732081293001 282912081181501 283006081273701	283013081203401 283051081195101 283054081042601	283054081295901 283103081221101	283111081224201 28312108120201 283135081155201 283135081234301 283202081172501	283225081205101 283228081204201 283303081444801 283314081455501

Nutrients--Continued

PHOS- PHOQUS. TOTAL (MG/L AS P)		140 180	0000	080		11111	0660	.060 .300 .220 .100
NITPO- GEN. TOTAL (MG/L	35	1 . 4	5.6 0	14.118.	. 13 . 36 . 28 . 28 . 38	11111	11141	3.6 3.6 .97 .95
NITRO- GEN+ OMGANIC DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS N)	11111	1 1 0 0 0 1	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111
NITRO- GEN, ORGANIC TOTAL (MG/L AS N)	000111	110.00	01	111100	000000	11111	11101	00000 00000 00000
MITRO- GEN, AMMONIA DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS N)	11111	. 870 810	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111
NITRO- GEN• AMMONIA TOTAL (MG/L AS N)	. 300	. 870 . 810	2020	350	.130 .360 .080 .280			.170 .000 .000 .020
MITRITE DIS- SOLVED (#G/L AS N)	11111	1 1 0 0 1	. 0001	0	11111	11111	. 0001	11111
NITRO- GEN• NITRITE TOTAL (MG/L	000		0000	10000	00000	11111	11101	
NITRO- GEN, NITRATE DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS N)	000		1 1004	11111	11111	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		11111
NITRO- GEN• NITRATE TOTAL (MG/L AS N)	00111	11000	00111	10000	00000	11111	11.101	3.6
DATE OF Sample	77-09-02 77-09-03 62-08-22 62-08-23	62-08-31 62-09-05 79-04-27 79-04-27 75-05-19	77-09-02 77-09-03 68-05-21 69-05-14	71-05-25 75-05-30 76-08-06 76-08-06	77-09-07 77-09-03 77-09-03 77-09-02	62-06-21 65-05-19 66-06-16 67-05-05	69-05-13 70-04-24 71-05-25 77-09-02 62-06-21	77-09-05 77-09-03 77-09-03 77-09-03
STATION NUMBER	283327081223201 283331081255701 283333081233502	283348081351201	283350081154301 283353081222401		283357081272201 283408081184801 283412081163401 283548081181401 283555081115201	2R3607081211301	283608081211601	283623081230501 283656081264501 283658081254801 283702081265801 283703081225001

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR SUPPLY WELLS--Continued

Nutrients-Continued

PHOS-PHORUS, ORTHO, ORTHO, OSCUVED (MG/L AS P)	00111					061	0000
PHOS- PHORUS, ORTHO, TOTAL (MG/L	4111			0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		60.	.06 .22 .10
PHOS- PHORUS, DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS P)		1100					11111
DATE OF SAMPLE	77-09-02 77-09-03 62-08-22 62-08-23	62-08-31 62-09-05 79-04-27 79-04-27 75-05-19	77-09-03 68-05-21 69-05-14 70-04-28 71-05-25 75-05-30 76-08-06	7-09-0 7-09-0 7-09-0 7-09-0 7-09-0	7-06-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	71-05-25	77-09-05 77-09-03 77-09-03 77-09-03
NUMBER	81223201 81255701 81233502	81351201	81154301 81222401	81272201 81184801 81163401 81181401	81211301	81211601	81230501 81264501 81254801 81265801 81225001
STATION	2833270 2833310 2833330	283348081	28335300 2833530	28335708 28340808 28341208 28354808 28354808	283607081211	28360806	28362306 28365608 28365808 28370208 28370308

Nutrients -- Continued

PHOS- PHOKUS. TOTAL (MS/L AS P)	.100 .050 .190	. 110	. 080	. 030	130	040000000000000000000000000000000000000	.050.070.	070.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.
NITRO- GFN• TOTAL (MG/L AS N)	12 	1440	11.	10140 -			 .21 	1 2 3 4 5 1 4 5 1 4 5 1
NJTRO- GEN. ORGANIC DIS- SOLVED (#G/L AS N)	:::::	:::::	11111	11111	1111	11111	11111	11111
NITRO- GEN. OKSANIC TOTAL (MG/L AS N)	. 01 . 01	10.110	0 1 0 1 1	10100		 	0.07	10000
AMADNIA GFN. AMADNIA DIS- SOLVED (WG/L	11111	11111	11111					11111
MITHO- GEN. AMMONIA TOTAL (MG/L AS N)	0.00		.170	0 44.	. 010	100	. 140	0.000
NITRO- GEN. NITRITE DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS N)	11111	11111	11111	01011	11111	11111	0000	111100
NITRO- GFN. NITRITE TOTAL (MG/L AS N)		0000	0000	10100		0000	.000	.000
NITRO- GEN. NITRATE DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS N)	11111	11111	11101		11111	11100	11111	11111
NITRO- GEN. NITRATE TOTAL (MG/L AS N)	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4		00011	10100	3.00	00011	11000	00. 00. 00.
DATF OF SAMPLE	77-09-03 73-06-26 77-09-02 77-09-03 75-05-30	73-06-26 77-09-07 77-11-14 73-06-06	77-09-06 73-06-13 77-09-06 68-05-21 69-05-13		73-06-07 77-11-02 77-09-06 73-06-07	77-09-06 77-09-06 77-09-04 68-05-21 69-05-13	70-04-24 71-05-25 77-09-06 75-05-20	76-08-05 77-09-01 77-09-06 77-09-02 71-06-07
STATION NUMBER	283707081250901 283717081193101 283729081273701 283743081214501	283809081251802 283823081195001 283925081123301	283943081250201 284014081264901 284014081304601	284017081202401 284020081224501 284134081303801	284201320201320201320201320201320201320201320201	284227081354601 284337081354601 284352081361701	284437081075601 284705081192001	284827081522901 284827081523501 285104081404701

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR SUPPLY WELLS--Continued

Nutrients-Continued

PHOS- PHORUS. ORTHO. DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS P)	11111	11111	11111	11111		
PHOS- PHORUS. ORTHO. TOTAL (MG/L	.100	.110	.180	. 030 . 240 . 110	040	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000
PHOS- PHORUS. DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS P)	11111	11111		11111	11111 1111	
DATE OF SAMPLE	77-09-03 73-06-26 77-09-02 77-09-03 75-05-30	73-06-26 77-09-07 77-11-14 73-06-06 77-09-01	77-09-06 73-06-13 77-09-06 68-05-21 69-05-13	71-05-25 77-09-01 71-02-25 77-09-02	77-09-01 73-06-07 77-11-02 77-09-06 77-09-06 77-09-06 77-09-06 77-09-04	
STATION NUMBER	283707081250901 283717081193101 283729081273701 283743081214501	283823081195001 283823081195001 283925081123301	283943081250201 284014081264901 284014081304601	284017081202401	84134081303 84202081204 84217081320 84221081223 84227081223 84337081354	284437081075601 284705081192001 284827081522901 284827081523501 285104081404701

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR SUPPLY WELLS-Continued

Nutrients-Continued

			NITRO-		NITHO-		-OILIN		-Oalia		
		NITPO-	GEN.	NITRO-	5F Z •	NITHOL	GFN.	NITRO-	GEN.		,
		GEN	NITRATE	GEN.	NITRITE	OF.N.	AMMOWIA	GEN	OPGANIC	NITRO-	PHOS-
	DATE	NITPATE	DIS-	BLIGLIN	-SI0	AMONIA	-SIC	ORGANIC	OIS-	GF N.	PHOHUS.
	0 .	TOTAL	SOLVED	TOTAL	SOLVED	TOTAL	SOLVED	TOTAL	SOLVED	TOTAL	TOTAL
STATION NUMBER	SAMPLE	(MG/L	1/9w)	(MG/L	(MG/L	(M6/L	(MG/L	(MG/L	(MG/L	(MG/L	(MG/L
		AS N:)	AS N)	AS N)	(14 SA	(Z	(اد ۹۸	AS N.)	AS V)	AS A	AS P)
285104081404701 75-05-13	75-05-13	• 05	ł	.010	;	060.	;	¿0°	;	.14	040
	77-09-02	00.	!	000.	}	.100	;	• 0 1	1	.11	.030

, ć	0		::
PHORUS, ORTHO,	DIS- SOLVED	(MG/L AS P)	
PHOS-	ORTHO. TOTAL	(MG/L AS P)	.030
PHOS-	DIS- SOLVED	(MG/L AS P)	: :
	DATE OF	SAMPLE	75-05-13 77-09-02
		NUMBER	1404701
		STATION	95104081404701

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR SUPPLY WELLS--Continued Trace Elements

CADMIUM DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS CD)	°	11101	11111	11111	°	0 000	0	00111
CADMIUM TOTAL PECOV- FPARLF (UG/L AS CD)	10001	11101	11111	11111	10111	01000	0 1 0 1 1	20111
BORON. DIS-SOLVED (UG/L AS H)	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111
HOHON. TOTAL RECOV- EPAHLF (UG/L AS H)	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111		11101	11111
PARIUM. DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS HA)	11101	C	11111	11111	1.0	0 1000	!!!!°	66111
HARIUM, TOTAL PECOV- FPABLF (U'ZL AS BA)	10001	11101	11111	11111	10111	0 000	1 1 0 1 0	00111
APSFNIC DIS- SOLVED (1197L AS AS)	0	11101	11111	11111	10111	01000	°	C 0
ARSENIC TOTAL (1197L AS AS)	00-		11111	11111	10111	0 0 1 0 0	11700	00!!!
ALUM- INUM. DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS AL)	11101	!!!0!	1/1111	11111	10111	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	11118	11100
ALUM- INUM- TOTAL RECOV- ERAPLE (UG/L. AS AL)	11101	11101	11111	11111		0 1 0 0 0	0.0111	11130
DATF OF SAMPLE	72-04-13 76-08-17 76-08-17 77-09-04 78-10-10	78-12-11 79-03-20 79-03-26 77-09-04 66-04-28	67-05-11 67-11-09 68-05-23 69-05-15 70-04-30	71-06-03 72-04-27 72-05-02 74-06-11 76-05-12	77-06-02 77-09-04 79-05-30 80-06-02	77-09-04 79-03-26 77-09-06 77-09-04 77-09-04	79-05-29 79-05-29 77-11-14 76-06-23 77-09-02	77-09-03 77-09-02 67-05-08 68-05-23 69-05-12
STATION NUMBFR	281937081250101	282529081370801 282529081343001 282530081094001			282552081345301	28254081215401 282647081354801 282654081265701 282732081293001	282738081341401 -282812081181501 -282912081181501 -283006081273701	283013081203401 283051081195101 283054081042601

LEAD. DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS PB)	°	°	11111		0 004	n ~4
LEAD. TOTAL RECOV- ERABLE (UG/L AS PB)	1 - 0 0 1	-	:::::		0 0 0 4	233 6 7 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
IRON. DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS FE)	4		11111	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	60 10 30	000110 00111
IRON. TOTAL RECOV- ERABLE (UG/L AS FE)		11181	:::::	1111 162	0 I 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	110 120 130 900 111
COPPER. DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS CU)	°	°	:::::		0 400	11110 00111
COPPER, TOTAL RECOV- ERABLE (UG/L AS CU)	%		11111	11111 1211	01440	11137 00
COBALT. DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS CO)	°	0	11111	!!!!! ! ! ! !	0,000	!!!!! 000!!!
COBALT, TOTAL RECOV- ERABLE (UG/L AS CO)	0		11111		0 0000	!!! 00 00!!!
CHRO- MIUM. DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS CR)	°	0			0 m N O	
CHRO- MIUM. TOTAL RECOV- ERARLE (UG/L AS CR)	1 4 4 0 0 4 4 0 1 0 1 0	11101		11111 1511	10 10 10 10 10	
DATF OF SAMPLE	72-04-13 76-08-17 76-08-17 77-09-04 78-10-10	78-12-11 79-03-20 79-03-26 77-09-04 66-04-28	67-05-11 67-11-09 68-05-23 69-05-15	71-06-03 72-04-27 72-05-02 74-06-11 76-05-12 77-06-02 77-09-04 89-06-30	77-09-0 79-03-2 77-09-0 77-09-0	79-05-29 77-11-14 76-06-23 77-09-02 77-09-03 77-09-02 67-05-08 68-05-23
STATION NUMBER	281937081250101	282331081370801 282529081343001 282530081094001		1000,000	8255808121540 8264708135480 8265408126570 8270508120460	282738081341401 282835081305201 282912081181501 283006081273701 283013081203401 283054081042601

SELE- NIUM• TOTAL (UG/L AS SE)	° ° ° i	°	!!!!!	11111	!°!!!	0 000	° °	00
NICKEL, DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS NI)	4	11101	11111	11111	C	0 1 0 0 0	1111.	4 &
NICKEL, TOTAL RECOV- ERABLE (UG/L AS NI)	11151	1112	11111	11111	0	01000	11102	0 1
MOLYB- DENUM. TOTAL RECOV- ERABLE (UG/L AS MO)	11111	11111	11111		11111			
MERCURY DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS HG)	°		11111	11111	12111	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0	
MERCURY TOTAL RECOV- ERARLE (UG/L AS HG)	10001	!!!:!	11111	11111	1.		11000	00111
MANGA- NFSF, DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS MN)	!!!°!	!!!0!	11111	11111	10111	0 1 0 0 0	0	00
MANGA- NESE+ TOTAL RECOV- FRABLE (UG/L AS MN)	0	11101		11111	10111	G C C C	11000	00
LITHIUM DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS LI)	11111	11111			11111	11111	11111	
LITHIUM TOTAL RECOV- ERARLE (UG/L AS LI)	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111	11101	
DATF OF SAMPLE	72-04-13 76-08-17 76-08-17 77-09-04 78-10-10	76-12-11 79-03-20 79-03-26 77-09-04 66-04-28	67.05-11 67-11-09 68-05-23 69-05-15	71-06-03 72-04-27 72-05-02 74-06-11 76-05-12	77-06-02 77-09-04 79-05-30 80-08-02	77-09-04 79-03-26 77-09-06 77-09-06	79-05-29 79-05-29 77-11-14 76-06-23 77-09-02	77-09-03 77-09-02 67-05-08 68-05-23 69-05-12
STATION NUMBER	281937081250101	282331081370801 282529081343001 282530081094001			282552081345301	28258081215401 282647081354801 282654081265701 282705081204601 282732081293001	282738081341401 282835081305201 282912081181501 283006081273701	283013081203401 283051081195101 283054081042601

7 I N.C.+ D I S SOL VED (UG/L AS 2 N)	°	°	11111	1.1111 12111	C 1 0 0 0		°°
ZINC. TOTAL MECOV- ERABLE (UG/L AS ZN)	!!!0!	!!!°!	11111	11111 12111	0 1 1 0 0	2000	00111
STRON- TIUM. DIS- SOLVED (UG/L	220 220 170 <286	294 204 200 200 120 13	12 13 1 1 13	14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 1		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 6 6 0 7 3 3
STRUM. TIUM. TOTAL RECOV- FRAHIF (UG/L AS SK)	11111	11111	11111	11111 11111	11111	11111	;;;;;
SELE- NIUM+. DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS SE)	0			!!!!! c !!	01000		c c
DATE OF SAMPLE	72-04-13 76-08-17 76-08-17 77-09-04 78-10-10	78-12-11 79-03-20 79-03-26 77-09-04 66-04-28	7-05-1 7-11-0 8-05-2 9-05-1 0-04-3	71-06-03 72-04-27 72-05-02 74-06-11 76-05-12 77-06-02 77-09-04 79-05-30 80-06-02	7-09-0 7-09-0 7-09-0 7-09-0	79-05-29 79-05-29 77-11-14 76-06-23 77-09-02	77-09-03 77-09-02 67-05-08 68-05-23 69-05-12
STATION NUMBER	241937041250101	282331081370601 282529081343001 282530081094001		282552091345301	825808121540 8264708135480 8255408126570 8270508120460 8273203129300	8273808134 8283508130 8291208118 8300608127	283013081203401 283051081195101 283054081042601

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR SUPPLY WELLS--Continued Trace Elements-Continued

CADWIUM DIS- SOLVED (USZL AS CD)	1 1000	00000	00 70	00001	e =	11111	01 000	00111
CADMIJA TOTAL FECOV- FMAMLE (UG/L AS CD)	11000	20262	0 2 0 0	55541	> c	11126	~ ○○○	==
BORON. DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS H)	:::::	11111	11111		1,1111	11111	11111	11111
10000N. 101AL 25COV- 7.5AALF (U3.7L	11111	11111	11111	1 1 0 0 1	11111	11111	11111	11111
PARTIM. 015- SOLVED (167L AS RA)	11000	00000	3 0 C C	00001	C ?	11111	0 1000	00
HARTUS. TOTAL JECGV- FORFLF (US/L AS BA)	11000	c c c c c	00100	0000	C C .	11100	0 1000	c c
ARSENIC DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS AS)	11000	00000	coloc	0000	00	11111	0 0 0	0-111
AKSFNIC TOTAL (UG/L AS AS)	11000	40606	c - 0 c	c c n m	00111	11100	0 10 1	c-!!!
ALUM- INUM, DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS AL)	100	20 10 10 0	00100	1000	00111	11111	30	00111
ALUM- INUM. TOTAL RECAV- ERARLE (UG/L AS AL)	100	0 0 0 0	0 8 8 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	10001	11153	11111	100100	11150
DATE OF SAMPIE	70-04-21 71-06-07 77-09-04 77-09-04	77-09-02 77-09-03 77-09-03 77-09-06	77-09-02 77-09-02 68-05-09 77-09-02	77-09-02 77-09-03 79-04-27 79-04-27 75-05-19	77-09-02 77-09-03 67-05-05 68-05-21 69-05-14	70-04-28 71-05-25 75-05-30 76-08-06 76-08-06	77 - 09 - 02 80 - 03 - 04 77 - 09 - 07 77 - 09 - 03	77-09-02 77-09-01 65-05-19 67-05-05 68-05-21
STATION NUMBER	283054081042601 283054081295901 283103081221101	243111081224201 243121081202901 243135081155201 2743135081234301	28322681205101 283228081204201 283303081444801 283314081455501	283331081253201 283333081255701 283333081233502 283348081351201	283350081154301 283353081222401		28357081272201 283408081184801 283412081163401	283548081181401 283555081115201 283607081211301

LEAD. DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS PB)	11000	4 V M V D	r - 1 0 0	ù ≎ 4 4	00	11111	e 10 e c	0 %
LEAD. TOTAL RECOV- ERABLE (UG/L AS PB)	11000	£3040	21 0 0	12 4 13 13	ო∾	0	0 E 0 4	51 8
IRON. DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS FE)	1 1 4 4 1 0 1 0 1	10 20 10 40 50	010 640 100 0	0.0 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	e &	%	10 10 30 30	°°'
IRON. TOTAL RECOV- ERARLE (UG/L AS FE)	1 1 4 L	70 30 20 460 30	00100	20 20 540 17000	0 4 0 1 1 1	11111	30 110 70 1100	0 20 1 1 1
COPPER. DIS- SOLVEN (UG/L AS CU)	11000	cccc	40 00	0077	°°	11111	31	w z
COPPER. TOTAL AFCOV- ERABLE (UG/L.	^ 0 0	7 0 1 1 1 1 1	# m m c	00.00	om	11111	w m 0 0	w &
COMALT. DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS CO)	000	00000	60 00	000-1	00	11111	0 000	00
COBALT. TOTAL RECOV- EPABLE (UG/L AS CO)	11000	0000	00 00	0077	00111	11111	0 000	00
CHRN- MIUM. DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS CP)	moo	00400	00 00	1 1 1 0 0	00111	11111	0 000	00
CHRN- MIUM. TOTAL RECOV- EPARLE (UG/L	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	<pre><10 <10 <10 <10 <10 <10 </pre>	10 10 10 10	10 10 10 30	0 0 1 1 1	11100	100000	11100
DATF OF SAMPLE	70-04-21 71-06-07 77-09-04 77-09-04 77-09-02	77-09-02 77-09-03 77-09-03 77-09-06 77-09-06	77-09-02 77-09-02 78-05-09 77-09-02	77-09-02 77-09-03 79-04-27 79-04-27 75-05-19	77-09-02 77-09-03 67-05-05 68-05-21 69-05-14	70-04-28 71-05-25 75-05-30 76-08-06 76-08-06	77-09-02 80-03-04 77-09-07 77-09-03	77-09-02 77-09-01 65-05-19 67-05-05 68-05-21
STATION NUMBER	283054081042601 283054081295901 283103081221101	283111081224201 283121081202901 283135081155201 283135081234301	283225081205101 283228081204201 283303081444801 283314081455501	283327081223201 283331081255701 283333081233502 283348081351201	283350081154301 283353081222401		283357081272201 283408081184801 283412081163401	283548081181401 283555081115201 283607081211301

			62122			22111
SELF- NIUM, TOTAL (UG/L	1100	00000	00100		11100 01000	22
NICKFL. DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS NI)	1100	S CUMCC	> \ m o	00 40	11111 01204	90111
NICKEL+ TOTAL RECOV- ERABLE (UG/L AS NI)	€ 4	.U ►400.0	4 x 1 v 0	C 4 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	a w
40LYB- DENUM• TOTAL RECOV- ERABLE (UG/L AS MO)	1111	1 11111	11111	11951 11111		
MERCURY DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS HG)	1140		 			00111
MERCURY TOTAL RECOV- FRABLE (UG/L AS HG)	4	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0 0 1 0 0	1.0.0.1	•• • •••	00111
MANGA- NESE. DIS- SOLVFD (UG/L AS MN)	1100	10 10 10	100	00001 00111		00!!!
MANGA- NESE. TOTAL RECOV- ERABLE (UG/L AS MN)	1100	100	100100	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	66111
LITHIUM DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS LI)	1111		11111	°°		11111
LITHIUM TOTAL RECOV- ERAPLE (UG/L AS I I)	1111	1 11111	11111	11021 11111	11111 11111	11111
DATE OF SAMPIE	70-04-21 71-06-07 77-09-04 77-09-04	77-09-02 77-09-03 77-09-03 77-09-04 77-09-06	77-09-02 77-09-02 68-05-09 77-09-06	77-09-02 77-09-03 79-04-27 79-04-27 75-05-19 77-09-02 77-09-03 68-05-05 68-05-21	70-04-28 71-05-25 75-05-30 76-08-06 76-08-06 77-09-02 80-03-04 77-09-03	77-09-02 77-09-01 65-05-19 67-05-05
NUMRED	1042601	1221101 1224201 1202901 1155201 1234301	93225081205101 83228081204201 83303081444801 83314081455501	1223201 1233502 1233502 1351201 1154301 1222401	1272201 1184801 1163401	A35480811R1401 R3555081115201 R3607081211301
STATION	283054081042601 283054081295901	283103081221101 283111081224201 283125081155201 283135081155201 283202081172501	283225081 283228081 283303081 283314081	28337081223201 283331081255701 283348081351201 28335081351201 283350081154301 283353081222401	28357081272201 283408081184801 283412081163401	283548081 283555081 283607081

ZINC, DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS, ZN)			100000	00111 11111	0 1000 00111
ZINC. TOTAL RECOV- EYAHLE (1197L AS ZN)	11000	1 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	10 0 10 10 70	00111111111	01000 00111
STRON- TILM. DIS- SOLVED (UG/L	ሉ የ የ የ የ በ የ የ የ የ የ የ የ የ የ የ የ የ የ የ የ	8 4.00 4 4.00 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	3900	646 646 646 646 646 646 646 646
STRON- TIUM. TOTAL MECOV- EPAHLE (UG/I	:::::				
SFLF- NIUM. DIS- SOLVED (UGZL AS SF)	11000	cccc co	cc ccc	00	
DATE OF SAMPLE	70-04-21 71-05-07 77-09-04 77-09-04 77-09-02		7-09-0 7-09-0 7-09-0 7-09-0 9-04-2 9-04-2	77-09-02 77-09-03 67-05-05 68-05-21 69-05-14 70-04-28 71-05-25 75-05-30 76-04-06	77-09-02 80-03-04 77-09-03 77-09-03 77-09-03 77-09-01 68-05-19 68-05-19
STATION NUMHFR	3054081042601 3054081295901 3103081221101	3111081224201 3121081202901 3135081155201 3135081734301 3202081177501 325081205101 3228081204201 3303081444801	3314081455501 3327081223201 3331081255701 3333081233502 3348081351201	3353081154301 3353081222401	28357081272201 283408081184801 283412081153401 283548081181401 28355081115201 28350708121301
S1	ς αα τ αα	000 0000 000 0000	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	28	22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22

CADWIUM DIS- SOLVED (UHZL AS CH)	1115	> 	c > 0 c o	0 00	°	13010	c	= = =	10100
Cabwille Total JECOV- FYFILE (UG/L as CO)	1 1 1 5	-	2000	9 9 9	° ~	10010		= 0 =	00 33
8020M. DIS- SOLVE: (UGZL AS 1)	111	! ! ! !	11111	11111	11111	11411	11111	11111	11111
40200. TOTAL FECOV- FOARLE (UN/L AS H)	111	1 1	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111	:::::	11111
642 FUM (1857) (1857) (1857) AS (1857)	111	=	60066	= = =	1	10010	11117	= = =	-
ABATICA POTEL FOAFLE (US/L AS GA)	! ! ! '	-	0000			10010	11110	10001	celes
AMSENIC OTS- SOLVED (URXI AS AS)	111	=	000	c c c	c	1001-	;;;;;c	10001	1 = 1 = =
ARSENIC TOTAL (UG/L AS AS)	111	→ 	CCARA	0 0 -	;	10014	^c	cee	c- cc
ALUM- INUM- DIS- SOLVE() (UG/L AS AL)	1 1 1 6	Q !	10 10 10 20	c d o	!!		11112	10001	1 1 6
ALUN- INUN- TOTAL RECOV- ENABLE (UGZL AS AL)	1 1 1 6	2	20 70 70 10 70	01001	0	10010	11110	1.00	loles
DATF OF SAMPLE	69-05-13 70-04-24 71-05-25	R0-03-04	77-09-05 77-09-03 77-09-03 77-09-03	77-09-03 73-06-26 77-09-02 77-09-03	80-03-05 73-06-26 77-09-07 77-11-14 80-03-06	73-06-06 77-09-01 77-09-06 73-06-13 77-09-06	67-05-05 66-05-21 69-08-13 71-05-25 77-09-01	71-02-25 77-09-02 77-09-01 77-09-01 73-06-07	77-11-02 77-09-04 73-06-07 77-09-06
STATION NIMMER	283607081211301	283608081211601	283623081230501 283656081264501 2837628081254801 283702081265801 283703081225001	2837170811250901 283717081193101 283729081273701 283743081214501	283809081251902 283823081195001 283855081192801	283943081123301 283943081250201 284014081244901	284014081304601	284020081202401 284020081224501 284134081303801 28420208130401	284221081320201 284221081223401 384227081223401
STA	283	28	****	2	8 8 8	28.5 88.5 88.5	284	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	2

LEAD. DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS PB)	"	04303	0 ~ 0	°	0010	°	1000	10100
LEAU. TOTAL RECOV- EPAHLE (UG/L AS PA)		0 0 0 0 4	- - 0	° °	10014	1111~	25 25 1 0	-0 00
IMONO DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS FF)	11121	10 20 0 60 270	00 0 00 0 00 0 00	10011	10 10 10 80	1 1 1 1 0	1000 000 000 000	100 100 100 100
IRON. TOTAL RECOV- ERARLE (UG/L AS FE)	11101	4 4 0 0 0 4 4 0 0 4 4 0 0 4 4 0 0 4 4 0 0 4 4 0 0 4 4 0 0 4 4 0 0 4 4 0 0 4 4 0 0 4 4 0 0 4 4 0 4 4 0 4 4 0 4 4 0 4 4 0 4 4 0 4 4 0 4	26 1180 270	230 240	0 0 q	e	2000	46 10 780 0
COPPER, DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS CU)	0	v 4 √ ⊖ a	~ ~ ~	°	10010	°	1000	1 1 100
COPPER. TOTAL RECOV- FRAPLE (UG/L AS CU)	°	19 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	۹ ۲۱ ۱	0 4	10010	0	170	40 80
COMALT. DIS- SOLVED (URZL AS CO)	c	00000	0 00	°	10010	11110	10001	10100
COMALT. TOTAL MECON- EPABLE (UG/L	°	CCONC	c 00	! ! ° ! !	10010	°	10001	10100
CHRO- MIUM. DIS- SOLVED (UG/L	°	c m c c c	0 0 0	c	00 0	°	1000	10140
CHRG- MIUM. TOTAL RECOV- ERARLE (UG/L	1 1 1 0 1	<pre></pre>	^ 10 10 10 10	1 1 0 1 0 1	, 10 , 10 , 10 , 10	11111	100 V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V	<pre></pre>
DATF OF SAMPLE	69-05-13 70-04-24 71-05-25 77-09-02 80-03-04	77-09-05 77-09-03 77-09-03 77-09-03 77-09-01	77-09-03 73-06-26 77-09-02 77-09-03 75-05-30	80-03-05 73-06-26 77-09-07 77-11-14 80-03-06	73-06-06 77-09-01 77-09-06 73-06-13 77-09-06	67-05-05 68-05-21 69-05-13 71-05-25 77-09-01	71-02-25 77-09-02 77-09-01 77-09-01 73-06-07	77-11-0c 77-09-06 73-06-07 77-09-06 77-09-06
STATION NUMBER	283608081211301	283623081230501 283656081264501 283762081254801 283702081265801 283703081225001	283717081250901 283717081193101 283729081273701 283743081214501	2838230811951802 283823081195001 283855081192801	283925081123301 283943081250201 284014081254901	284014091304601	284017081202401 284020081224501 284134081303801 284202081204401	284221081320201 284221081223401 284227081223501

SELE- NIUM• TOTAL (UG/L AS SE)	;	00000	0 00	11001	10010	!!!!	10331	20100
NICKFL, DIS- SOLVED (UG/L	!!!°!	4 4 4 0 0 4	01001	°	1 ~ ~ 1 0	°	1456 .	10100
NICKEL. TOTAL ' KECTOL- ERABLE (UG/L AS NI)	1114	L 0 4 7 L	o i z 4 l	=	4.0 0	11111	11101	12100
40LYM- DENUM. TOTAL RECOV- EPARLF (UG/L	11111		11111	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111
MERCHRY 015- SOLVED (UG/L AS HG)	1110	04200	c c c	11:11	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1:-51	14144
MERCURY TOTAL MECOV- FOABLE (UG/L AS HG)	!!!:	01000	1 1 0 0 1	1100	1.4.1.4	c	10-1	^
MANGA- NESF. DIS- SOLVED (HG/L AS MN)	1110	00000	0 100 1	°	10010	c	1000	1010
MAMGA- NESE. TOTAL PECOV- ERABLE (UG/L AS MN.	1110	00000	01001	11001	10010	; ; ; ; c	10001	0 1 0 0
LITMIUM DIS- 30LVED (UG/L AS LI)	: : : :	1 11111	11111	•	11111			11111
LITHIUM TOTAL RECOV- FRARLE (UG/L AS LI)	1111	1 11111	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111
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STATION NUMBER	283607081211301	283623081231501 283623081234501 283656081264501 283702081265801 283703081225001	283717081250901 283717081193101 283729081273701 283743081214501	283809081251802 283823081195001 283855091192801	283925081123301 283943081250201 284014081264901	284014081304601	284017081202401 284020081224501 284134081303801 284202081204401	284217081320201 284221081223401 284227081223501

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR SUPPLY WELLS--Continued Trace Elements--Continued

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QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR SUPPLY WELLS--Continued

CADMIUM DIS- SOLVED (UG/L	0	!!!0!	!!!°!	
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STATION NIMBER	284357081354601 284352081351701	284437081075601 284705081192001		284827081522901 284827081523501 285104081404701

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR SUPPLY WELLS--Continued

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			STATION NUMBER		284337081354601	284352081361701						284437081075601		284705081192001						284827081522901	284827081523501	285104081404701		

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR SUPPLY WELLS -- Continued

		,		Trace Ele	Trace Elements Continued	tinued					
STATION NUMBER	DATF OF SAMPLE	LITHIUM TOTAL RECN- EVALE (UG/L AS I I)	LITHIUM DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS LI)	MAUGA- NESE. TOTAL RECOV- EDABLE (UG/L AS MN)	MANGA- NESE. DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS MN)	MFBCURY TOTAL PFC(V- FBARLE (US/L AS HG)	MERCURY 075- SOLVED (UG/L AS HG)	JOLY3- DENUM. TOTAL PECOV- FPARLF (UG/L AS MO)	NICKFL. TOTAL RECOV- EMAMLE (UG/L AS VI)	PICKFL. DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS NI)	SELE- NIUM. TOTAL (UG/L AS SE)
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QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR SUPPLY WELLS--Continued

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		NIU™•	TOTAL	TIIIM	TOTAL	71 N.C.	
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Organic Compounds

DDD• TOTAL (UG/L)	000		00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	10010	00001
CHLOR- DANE: TOTAL (UG/L)	000		00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	10010	00001
ALDRIN. TOTAL (UG/L)	000		00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	10010	00001
NAPH- THA- LENES. POLY- CHLOR. TOTAL (UG/L)	000	00	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	10010	00001
PCB. TOTAL (UG/L)	000		00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	10010	00001
OIL AND GREASE. TOTAL RECOV. GRAVI- METRIC (4G/L)	111	11	11111	11111	11111	11111	°"	11111	11111
OIL AND GREASE (MG/L)		, N O	0		N404	10100	0 - 0	1°111	1-100
METHY- LENE BLUE ACTIVE SUB- STANCE (MG/L)	1 1 9	000	00001	00000	00000	00000	00000	10011	10000
CARBON. ORGANIC DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS C)		11	11111	11111		11111	94	11111	11111
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DATE OF SAMPLE	76-08-17 76-08-17	0-60-	77-09-04 77-09-06 77-09-04 77-09-05	76-06-23 77-09-02 77-09-03 77-09-02	77-09-04 77-09-02 77-09-03 77-09-03	77-09-06 77-09-07 77-09-02 77-09-02	77-09-06 77-09-02 77-09-03 79-04-27	75-05-19 77-09-02 77-09-03 75-05-30	76-08-06 77-09-02 77-09-07 77-09-03
STATION NUMBER	281937081250101	282529081343001 282530081094001	282558081215401 282654081265701 282705081204601 282732081293001 282912081181501	283013081273701 283013081203401 283051081195101 283054081042601	283103081295901 283103081221101 283111081224201 283121081202901 283135081155201	283135081234301 283202081172501 283225081205101 283228081204201 283303081444801	283314081455501 283327081223201 283331081255701 283333081233502	283348081351201 283350081154301 283353081222401	283357081272201 283408081184801 283412081163401

LINDANE TOTAL (UG/L)	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000 00000	10010 00001
HEPTA- CHLOR EPOXIDE TOTAL (UG/L)	00000	00000	00000	00000		
HEPTA- CHLOR• TOTAL (UG/L)	•••••	00000	00000	00000		10010 00001
ETHION. TOTAL (UG/L)	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111 11188	11111 11111
ENDRIN. TOTAL (UG/L)	•••••	00000	00000	00000		10010 00001
ENDO- SULFAN• TOTAL (UG/L)	11000	00001	10000	00000		10011 10001
DI- ELDRIN TOTAL (UG/L)	•••••	00000	0000	00000		10010 00001
DI- AZINON• TOTAL (UG/L)	11111	11111	11111	11111	!!!!! !!!	11111 11111
DDT. TOTAL (UG/L)	•••••		00000	00000		10010 00001
DDE. TOTAL (UG/L)	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000 00000	10010 00001
DATE OF Sample	76-08-17 76-08-17 77-09-04 77-09-04 77-09-04	77-09-04 77-09-06 77-09-04 77-09-05 77-11-14	76-06-23 77-09-02 77-09-03 77-09-02	77-09-04 77-09-02 77-09-02 77-09-03	77-09-06 77-09-07 77-09-02 77-09-02 77-09-02 77-09-02 77-09-03 79-04-27	75-05-19 77-09-02 77-09-03 75-05-30 76-08-06 77-09-02 77-09-03
STATION NUMBER	281937081250101 282529081343001 282530081094001	282558081215401 282654081265701 282705081204601 282732081293001 282912081181501	283013081273701 283013081203401 283051081195101 283054081042601	283054081295901 283103081221101 283111081224201 283121081202901 283135081155201	283135081234301 283225081205101 283225081205101 283228081204201 283303081444801 283314081455501 283327081223201 283331081255701 283333081233502	283348081351201 283350081154301 283353081222401 283357081272201 283408081184801

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR SUPPLY WELLS--Continued

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PER- THANE A TOTAL (UG/L)	• •	0	00.	00.	ć	•	•	•	•		ł	00•	00•	00.	00.		00•	00.	00.	00.	00.		00.	00.	00.	00.	00.		00.	00.	00.	00.	00.	1	00	000	1	•		:	00.	00.	00.	00.	
PARA- THION• TOTAL (UG/L)	:	!!	•	;		;	•	!		1	ţ	ŀ	;	!	;		1	;	;	•	;		•	;	;	!	!		•	•	!	00.	00.	į	; ;			1 1	!	;	i	;			
MIREX. TOTAL (UG/L)	;	• (! !	1		:	1	1	1 :	00.	1	: :		:	. 1	İ	!	;	;	1	}		;	;	!	;	•		:	;	1	00	00		1	!			!) (
METHYL TRI- THION• TOTAL (UG/L)	Í	:	• •	} }		i	•	•	;	i		i	t •	}	:	i .	1	}	1	1	•	•	1	1 1	1 (] 		•	•	1		00	00		•	•	!	!	1				•		
METHYL PARA- THION. TOTAL (UG/L)	ł	:	:	!	:	;	;	1	1	!		:	;	1	•	:		!	1	•	1	1		:	t 1	ŧ	•	1		1			•		•	•	•	•	•				!		
METH- OXY- CHLOR. TOTAL	00		;	!	1	;	1	:	ł	00.		•	;	1	1	:		ł	1	1	1	1		1	1	•	1	!		•	1	1 4		•	;	!	!	;	00.		00.		1		
MALA- THION: TOTAL		:	i	:	•	•	•	1 -1 1 (1			:	•	1	;	•		•	•	•	1	:		•	:	1	•	•		•			000	•	•				•		1		1		
OATE OF Sample	•	76-08-17	*0-60-L	40-60-2	17-09-04	•	17-09-04	77-09-06	40-60-22	77-09-05	<u> </u>	76-06-23	77-09-02	77-09-03	77-09-02	40-60-11		40-60-22	77-09-02	77-09-02	27-00-03	77-09-03		77-09-06	77-09-07	77-09-02	77-09-02	77-09-02		17-09-06	77-09-02	77-09-03	79-04-27	12-40-61	01.30	41-60-61	14-00-02	0014011	76-08-05		76-08-06	77-09-02			77-09-03
ON NUMBER		281937081250101		1	282530081094001					282732081293001		1076	÷			283051081195101		1005001	04061673701	11001261101	11081224201	283121081202901	1026119066	1054512035	33081C3 535	25051505101	20001204201	283228081204281		14081455501	27081223201	31081255701	83333081233502			283348081351201		13350081154301	308122240				100220100-10	35/0816/664	283412081164601
STATION		28193		20.05.00	28253		28255	28265	28270	28273	28291		28300		28301	28305	2830.		2830	1587	2831	2831	2831	. 1 000	1000	2000	2000	2682	502	2000	200		2833			283		2833	283.				6	282	283 283 293

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR SUPPLY WELLS--Continued

SILVEX, TOTAL (UG/L)	000		00	0	0			00.	0	0	0	00.	9	<u> </u>	00.	0	0 (0	0	4 4			00.				0	0	000
2,4,5-T TOTAL (US/L)			000	0		00.	o i	0		0	0	00.	9	0	00	0	0		>	0	0	0	000	:		00.	ŧ			0	Ö	000
2,4-D, TOTAL (UG/L)	000		000	0		0		00.				00.		0	00.		0		Э		0	0	000	;		00.	i			0	Ö	000
DATE OF SAMPLE	-08-	0-60-7	77-09-04	7-09-0	7-11-1	2-90-	0-60-7	-60-2	0-60-2	7-09-0	1-60-1	77-09-02	0-60-1	0-60-2	27-09-06	1-60-0	2-09-0	0-60-2	0-60-7	7-09-0	1-09-0	7-09-0	79-04-27	5-05-1	7-09-0	77-09-03	5-05-3	0-80-9	0-80-9	0-60-2	7-09-0	77-09-03
NUMBER	181250101	181343001 181094001	181215401	8120460	8118150	191273701	8120340	81195101	8104260	8129590	8122110	181224201	8120290	8115520	81234301	8117250	8120510	8120420	8144480	8145550	81223201	8125570	8123350	81351201		811543	8122240			,	8127220	81184801
STATION	2819370	2825290 2825300	2825580	82705	82912	2830060	83013	2830510	83054	83054	83103	2831110	83121	83135	2831350	83202	83225	83228	83303	83314	2833270	83331	83333	2833480		83350	2833530			1	83357	2834120

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR SUPPLY WELLS--Continued

10 DDD• TOTAL (UG/L) 88818 000 000 00010 88818 000 000 88818 18 ļ CHLOR-DANE, TOTAL 88818 88188 00000 88881 88818 18 ALDRIN. (U6/L) POTAL POLY-CHLOR. TOTAL (UG/L) ENES. 88818 20188 00001 00010 18 PCB. TOTAL (UG/L) 0001 00 000 000 8881 100 OIL AND GREASE. TOTAL RECOV. GRAVI-METRIC 1111 1 1 1 1111 Organic Compounds -- Continued 00! GREASE 404 m 90 400 0 0 ! 1 4 E (MG/L) ACTIVE SUB-STANCE (MG/L) 88818 00. 00. 000 8 1 00001 18 8 88 181 000 ! ŀ LENE BLUE METHY CARBON. ORGANIC 1 1 ; ; 1111 SOLVED (MG/L AS C) -SIQ .0 1.0 00010 4.0 3.0 1.0 00:1 2.0 6.0 5.0 0.00 0.00 2.0 i ORGANIC i CARBON. TOTAL (MG/L AS C) 35 77-09-02 77-09-01 77-09-02 78-06-23 77-09-05 77-09-06 77-09-01 77-09-02 77-09-04 77-09-06 75-05-20 75-05-13 77-09-02 77-09-01 77-09-06 76-08-05 76-08-05 77-09-03 75-05-30 77-09-07 77-11-14 77-09-01 77-09-06 77-09-06 77-09-06 77-09-03 77-09-03 77-11-02 77-09-03 77-09-01 SAMPLE DATE OF 284221081223401 284227081223501 284337081354601 284437081075601 284705081192001 NUMBER 283548081181401 283555081115201 283607081211301 283809081251802 283823081195001 283925081123301 283943081250201 284827081522901 284827081523501 283623081230501 283656081264501 283658081254801 283702081265801 283703081225001 283707081250901 283729081273701 283729081273701 283743081214501 284014081264901 284014081304601 284020081224501 284134081303801 284202081204401 284217081320201 285104081404701 284017081202401 STATION

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR SUPPLY WELLS--Continued Organic Compounds--Continued

LINDANE TOTAL (UG/L)	00010	00000	00100	00000	000000	001 00	0.10010
HEPTA- CHLOR EPOXIDE TOTAL (UG/L)	00010	00000	00100	00000	00000 00	001 00	010 10
HEPTA- CHLOR, TOTAL (UG/L)	00010	00000	00100	00000	00000	001 00	010 10
ETHION. TOTAL (UG/L)	11111	11111	11111	11111		111 11	111 11
ENDRIN. TOTAL (UG/L)	00010	00000	00100	00000	00000	001 00	010 10
ENDO- SULFAN• TOTAL (JG/L)	00010	00000	00101	00000	00100	001 11	0 0 10
DI- ELDRIN TOTAL (UG/L)	00010	00000	00100	00000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	001 00	010 10
DI- AZINON• TOTAL (UG/L)	11111	11111	11111	11111	11110 11	111 11	111 11
DDT. TOTAL (UG/L)	00010	00000	00100	00000	00000	001 00	0 10 10
DDE, TOTAL (UG/L)	00010	00000	00100	00000	00000 00		010 10
DATE OF Sample	77-09-02 77-09-01 77-09-02 78-06-23 77-09-05	77-09-03 77-09-03 77-09-03 77-09-01 77-09-03	77-09-02 77-09-03 75-05-30 77-09-07	77-09-01 77-09-06 77-09-06 77-09-01 77-09-01	77-09-01 77-09-01 77-11-02 77-09-06 78-06-26 77-09-06	77-09-04 77-09-06 75-05-20 76-08-05 76-08-05	77-09-01 77-09-06 77-09-02 75-05-13 77-09-02
STATION NUMBER	28355811181401 28355581115201 283607081211301 283623081230501	283656081264501 283658081254801 283702081265801 283703084225001 283707081250901	283717081193101 283729081273701 283743081214501 283809081251802 283823081195001	2839425081123301 283943081250201 284014081264901 284014081304601 284017081202401	284020081224501 284134081303801 284202081204401 284217081320201 284221081223401 284227081223501	284337081354601 284437081075601 284705081192001	284827081522901 284827081523501 285104081404701

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR SUPPLY WELLS--Continued

TOTAL TRI- THION (UG/L)	11111	11111	11111	11111		!! !!!!! !!	
TOX- APHENE, TOTAL (UG/L)	00010	0000	00 00	0000	00000 000	0 000 0 0	>
PER- THANE TOTAL (UG/L)	01010	00010	00101	00010			; >
PARA- THION, TOTAL (UG/L)	11111	11111	11111	:::::		11 11111 11	
MIREX. TOTAL (UG/L)	11111	11111	11118	11111	11616 111	11 11111 11	ł
METHYL TRI- THION, TOTAL (UG/L)	11111	11111	11111	:::::		11	i
METHYL Para- Thion, Total (UG/L)	.11111	11111	11111	:::::	11118 111	11 11111 11	!
METH- OXY- CHLOR, TOTAL (UG/L)	11111	:::::	11118	:::::	0 0	!! 00!!! !!	
MALA- THION. TOTAL (UG/L)	11111	11111	:::::	:::::		11 11111 11	
DATE OF Sample	77-09-02 77-09-01 77-09-02 78-06-23 77-09-05	77-09-03 77-09-03 77-09-03 77-09-01 77-09-03	77-09-02 77-09-03 75-05-30 77-09-07 77-11-14	77-09-01 77-09-06 77-09-06 77-09-01 77-09-02	77-09-01 77-09-01 77-11-02 77-09-06 78-06-26 77-09-06 77-09-06	77-09-06 75-05-20 76-08-05 76-08-05 77-09-06 77-09-02 75-05-13	*
STATION NUMBER	283548081181401 283555081115201 283607081211301 283623081230501	283656081264501 283658081254801 283702081265801 283703081225001 283707081250901	283717081193101 283729081273701 283743081214501 283809081251802 283823081195001	283925081123301 283943081250201 284014081264901 284014081304601 284017081202401	284227081224501 2842134081303801 284202081204401 284217081320201 284227081223401 284337081223501		

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR SUPPLY WELLS--Continued Organic Compounds--Continued

00000 00000 881 000 88881 00001 SILVEX, 18 (UB/L) TOTAL 2,4,5-T TOTAL (U3/L) 00001 00000 00000 00100 00000 00 001 0000 100 2,4-D, TOTAL 00000 00000 001 000 00000 00001 00001 10 (1/90) 77-09-01 77-09-02 78-06-23 77-09-05 77-09-03 77-09-06 76-08-05 75-05-13 77-09-02 77-09-02 75-05-30 77-11-02 77-09-03 77-09-03 77-11-14 77-09-06 77-09-06 77-09-02 77-09-01 8-06-26 77-09-04 77-09-06 76-08-05 17-09-06 77-09-01 77-09-01 77-09-01 5-05-20 77-09-01 SAMPLE DATE 9 283717081193101 283729081273701 283743081214501 283809081251802 283823081195001 283656081264501 283658081254801 283702081265801 283703091225001 283707081250901 283925081123301 283943081250201 284014081264901 284014081304601 284017081202401 284221081223401 284227081223501 284337081354601 284437081075601 284705091192001 NUMBER 283555081115201 283607081211301 283623081230501 285104081404701 283548081181401 284020081224501 284134081303801 284827081522901 284827081523501 284202081204401 284217081320201 STATION

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA II--QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR DRAINAGE WELLS

The following table lists the quality-of-water data used in this report for drainage wells. The data are categorized as follows:

- (1) Major inorganic chemical constituents and physical properties(2) Nutrients
- (3) Trace elements
- (4) Organic compounds

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR DRAINAGE WELLS

Major Inorganic Chemical Constituents, Physical Properties, and Bacteria

HARD- NESS (MG/L AS CACO3)	11 13 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	150 78 150 130	92 140 110 150 140	130 150 150 170 89	140 170 170 170 150	108 120 110 110	170
STREP- TOCOCCI FECAL. KF AGAR (COLS. PER.	2900 1600 5 38 220	3000	420 350 7	3 27 52 16 160	1200 1200 2	1 4 4 0 to	>10000
COLI- FORM, FECAL, UM-MF (COLS,/	50 0 50 0 80 0	940	210 210 34 4	2120 170 6	0 0 1500 650	10108	4350 >10000
COLI- FORM, TOTAL, IMMED. (COLS, PER	1800 690 8 12 1500	5600 61 61	1 410 330 190	54 160 380 150	0 K3200 2200 2200	116 041 39	>10000
OXYGEN DEMAND, CHEM- ICAL (HIGH LEVEL) (MG/L)	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	0000	1 9 1 1 8	14 11 8 0 10	3 % 60 26 0	1 1 0	30
1UR- 81D- 1TY (FTU)	7.0 5.0 22.0 22.0 4.0	2.0	2.0 1.0 5.0	6 . 0 . 4 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0	5.0 3.0 3.0 7.0	16 20 1.0	2.0 3.0
COLOR (PLAT- INUM- COBALT UNITS)	100 80 0 0	10 5 5 0 10	10 10 10 10	50 20 0	5 0 10 10	5 10 20 10	10
TEMPER- ATURE (DEG C)	23.0 24.0 24.0 25.0	23.0 25.0 24.0 23.5	27.2 24.0 23.0 23.0	25.0 25.0 24.0 24.0	25.0 23.0 23.0 23.0	22.8 23.0 23.0 23.0	25.0
Ha (CUNITS)	7.1 6.9 7.2 7.3	7.55	7.0 6.8 7.0 7.7	7.7 7.6 7.2 7.5	7.3 7.4 7.6 7.0	7. 7. 7. 7. 1.	7.0
SPE- CIFIC CON- DUCT- ANCE (UMHOS)	370 375 330 335 395	370 242 360 315 280	265 321 241 328 313	308 375 375 400 235	311 311 365 365 290 360	235 266 261 345 258	375 385
DATE OF SAMPLE	$79-06-25\frac{1}{79-06-25}$ $79-05-15\frac{1}{79-05-15}$ $79-05-15\frac{1}{79-07-10}$	79-06-26 78-04-19 79-07-09 79-04-12 61-02-17	61-06-28 78-04-17 78-04-18 78-04-27 78-04-27	$78-04-10\frac{1}{2}$ $79-04-13\frac{1}{2}$ $79-04-13$ $79-05-10$ $79-04-26$	78-04-13 <u>1</u> / 78-04-13 79-05-11 78-04-26 79-06-22	62-10-15 78-04-12 78-04-12 <u>1</u> / 78-04-25 78-04-20	79-05-17 $79-05-17$ $19-05-17$
STATION NUMBER	282534081220601 282636081300801 282753081232501	283001081185301 283002081234701 283121081311601 283144081254201 283154081220701	283157081180401 283211081241001 283321081231801	283326081262101 283337081232301	283416081295901 283449081335601 283530081214301 283654081260801	283655081283401 283717081194202 283735081224001	284032081302401

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR DRAINAGE WELLS--Continued

Æ	Major Inorganic Chemical	c Chemical	Constituen	Chemical Constituents, Physical Properties, and Bacter	1 Propertie	s, and Bac	and BacteriaContinued	funed	
			MAGNE-		POTAS-	BICAR-		CHLO-	FLU0-
		CALCIUM	SIUM.	SODIUM	SIUM.	BONATE	SULFATE	RIDE.	RIDE.
	DATE	OIS-	-SIQ	-SIO	-SIQ	FET-FLD	-SIQ	DIS-	-SIQ
CTATION NIMBED	0 4 6 0 F	SOLVED	SOLVED	SOLVED	SOLVED	1/9W)	SOLVED	SOLVED	SULVE
		AS CA)	AS MG)	AS NA)	AS K)	HC03)	AS S04)	AS CL)	AS F)
282534081220601	79-06-25 1/	37	8	17	•	146	59	23	``•
•	79-06-25	. 6	8.7	16	8.9	154	17	19	•
282636081300801	79-05-15	8*	5.3	5.0	6.	170	å	7.4	•
	79-05-15-	47	S	5	•	160	2.1	۲.	•
282753081232501	79-07-10	52	11	10		200	•	12	``•
283001081185301	9-06-2	\$		8.6		144	37	11	•
283002081234701	8-04-1	23		15	3.7	71	25	19	•
283121081311601	19-07-09	4 5	6.6	7.6	1.8	200	12	11	•
283144081254201	9-04-1	88 M	•	å	•	170	1.7	12	•
283154081220701	1-02-1	34	•	13	2.5	112	12	19	•
	1-06-2	27	9	17	3.8	99	34	25	``•
	8-04-1	47	5.0	8	•	170	5.9	14	•
283157081180401	8-04-1	33	6.1	•	•	112		15	•
283211081241001	78-04-27	4 5	9.1	9.5	1.6	178	0.6	13	•
283321081231801	8-04-1	42	7.7	•	•	150	12	15	``•
	8-04-1		•	7.7	•	150	8	14	```
	79-04-13-	4	6	8.9	2.2	170	0	16	•
	9-04-1	4	•	8.8	•	198		17	•
283326081262101	9-05-1	45	14		•	170	36	10	•
	79-04-26	53	4.0	9. 6	•	93		16	``•
283416081295901	-04-1	33	13	0.9	2.2	86	04	15	•
	8-04-1	3 ¢	13	5.8	2.2	96	39	15	•
283449081335601	79-05-11	32	•	14	5.1	100	47	ď	•
283530081214301	78-04-26	47	4.4	•	1.8	172		6.	•
283654081260801	9-06-2	20	•	5.6	.7	174	3.1	•	•
283655081283401	2-10-1	34	•	5.4		126	6.9	9.5	`•
	8-04-1	35		5.6	1.3	124	20	10	•
	8-04-12	35	•	ស្	•	130	ന		•
283717081194202	78-04-25	10 W	8 5	۰ و د و	6. 6.	184	13°4	ស្ត	•
			•		•	1	•		
284032081302401	79-05-17	65	5. 8.	4.6	2.4	180	27	10	•
			71	•	•	012	٤.	^.^	•

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR DRAINAGE WELLS--Continued Major Inorganic Chemical Constituents, Physical Properties, and Bacteria--Continued

SOLIDS. SUM OF CONSTI- TUENTS. DIS- SOLVED	194 194 158 215	193 124 179 158 147	145 176 135 188 169	161 182 189 211 123 176 163 168	130 154 141 191 139 210
SOLIDS. RESIDUE AT 180 DEG. C DIS- SOLVED (MG/L)	243 219 174 174 221	241 146 204 175	180 162 109 190 170	169 198 198 217 147 170 221 222 164	133 141 139 198 130 234 197
SILICA, DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS SIO2)	7.5 111 111 111 17	4 E. 4	1.0 5.5 4.7 11	5.8 11.1 1.1 1.1 1.0 6.6 7.9	5.6 4.6 6.7 7.9 8.7 12
DATE OF SAMPLE	$\begin{array}{c} 79-06-25 \\ 79-06-25 \\ 79-05-15 \\ 79-05-15 \\ 79-07-10 \\ \end{array}$	79-06-26 78-04-19 79-07-09 79-04-12 61-02-17	61-06-28 78-04-17 78-04-18 78-04-27 78-04-10	78-04-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ / 79-04-13 79-05-10 79-04-13 79-04-26 78-04-13 78-04-13 79-05-11 78-04-26	62-10-15 78-04-12 78-04-12 78-04-25 78-04-20 79-05-171/
STATION NUMBER	282534081220601 282636081300801 282753081232501	283001081185301 283002081234701 283121081311601 283144081254201 283154081220701	283157081180401 283211081241001 283321081231801	283326081262101 283337081232301 283416081295901 283449081335601 283530081214301 283554081260801	283655081283401 283717081194202 283735081224001 284032081302401

 $\frac{1}{2}$ Point sample. $\frac{2}{N}$ Non ideal count.

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR DRAINAGE WELLS--Continued

Nutrients

PHOS- PHORUS. TOTAL (MG/L	25. 230 230 250 860	.330 .120 .150 .180		.140 .100 .110 .250	.120 .100 .640 .660	.270 .230 .420 .120 .120
VITRO- GEN. TOTAL (MG/L	, -i-i-, -/-,	07 . 3 07 . 3 82. 4	2.1 .37 .67	. 662 1.3 1.3 1.4		1.0
NITAD- GEN+ OKGANIC DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS N)	88.99 79.00 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 7			 0 7 1 1 4 5 0 4 7	. 05 . 07 1.3 . 14	14011 74 15515 74
NITRO- GEN• OKGANIC TOTAL (MG/L AS N)	1.8 1.8	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.9	91. 78. 78.	.33 .33 .15	.0. 1.10 1.3 4.5.	1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
NITRO- GEN• AMMONIA DIS- SOLVEU (MG/L AS N)	.320 .290 .010	4 4 4 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	0000	1.600 1.000 6.430 750	040 040 040 000 000 000	. 350 . 350 . 350 . 350 . 350
NITKO- GEN: ARMONIA TOTAL (M:)/L	.310 .290 .270 .270	2 4 W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W	0.000 0.000 0.030 0.040	.610 1.000 .810 .240	.050 .050 .130 .400	. 370 . 370 . 370 . 340
NITRO- GEN• NITRITE DIS- SOLVED (MG/L	.000		0000		.130 .140 .010 .000	010
NITRO- GFN• NITRITE TOTAL (MG/L AS N)	.010 .000 .000	000	00000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	.140 .140 .040 .000	
NITHO-GEN. NITHATE DIS-SOLVED (MG/L AS N)	00		10000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	2.5 2.4 5.8 0.0 1.7	
NITPO- GEN• NITRATE TOTAL (MG/L AS N)	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	. 00 . 41 . 09 . 01		000 000	2.5 2.4 2.1 .00 1.5	008 000 000 000 000 000 000
DATE OF SAMPLE	79-06-25 <u>1</u> / 79-06-25 79-05-15 79-05-15 <u>1</u> /	79-06-26 78-04-19 79-07-09 79-04-12 61-02-17	61-06-28 78-04-17 78-04-18 78-04-27 78-04-27	78-04-10 <u>1/</u> 79-04-13 <u>1/</u> 79-04-13 79-05-10 79-04-26	ກ ຕ ⊸ ວ ໙:	62-10-15 78-04-12 78-04-12 <u>1</u> 78-04-25 78-04-20 79-05-17
STATION NUMBER	282534081220601 282636081300801 282753081232501	283001081185301 283002081234701 283121081311601 283144081254201 283154081220701	283157081180401 283211081241001 283321081231801	283326081262101 283337081232301 283416081236601	83449081335 83530081214 83554081260	283655081283401 283717081194202 283735081224001 284032081302401

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR DRAINAGE WELLS--Continued

Nutrients--Continued

PHOS- PHORUS, ORTHO, DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS P)	. 190 . 210 . 250 . 140	. 120 <.010 . 120 . 110	.270 .010 .330	000000 000000 400000 000000 444000	. 100
PHOSUS, ORTHO, TOTAL (MG/L AS P)	.200 .210 .250 .140	.110 .040 .130	.270 .020 .340	 000 NO 00 WNO 80 80 80 44 4 NW	
PHOSUS. DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS P)	.190 .210 .250 .140	.120 .020 .150	. 340 . 340 . 110	080 080 080 080 080 080 070 1044 100	.210 .090 .110 .130
DATE OF SAMPLE	$\begin{array}{c} 79-06-25 \frac{1}{2} \\ 79-06-25 \\ 79-05-15 \frac{1}{2} \\ 79-05-15 \frac{1}{2} \\ 79-07-10 \end{array}$	79-06-26 78-04-19 79-07-09 79-04-12 61-02-17	61-06-28 78-04-17 78-04-18 78-04-27 78-04-27	78-04-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ / 79-04-13 79-05-10 79-04-26 78-04-13 78-04-13 79-05-11 78-04-26	$62-10-15$ $78-04-12 \underline{1}/$ $78-04-25$ $78-04-26$ $79-05-17 \underline{1}/$ $79-05-17 \underline{1}/$
STATION NUMBER	282534081220601 282636081300801 282753081232501	283001081185301 283102081234701 283121081311601 283144081254201 283154081220701	283157081180401 283211081241001 283321081231801	283326081262101 28337081232301 283416081295901 283449081335601 283530081214301 283554081260801	283655081283401 283717081194202 283735081224001 284032081302401

1/1 Point sample.

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR DRAINAGE WELLS---Continued

Trace Elements

CADMIUM IS- SOLVED (UIYL AS CU)	22444	04430	43439 3395		⊃ ~ ~
CADMIUM TOTAL AECOV- EMAMIE (UG/L AS CO)	ਅਕਰ 10	~ > > C ~	20142 2234	0 31404 4	2 → 1
BORDN. UIST SOLVED (UG/L AN A)	x t 4 & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &	20 110 20 30 30	0 4 W I W W I I 4 C	4 147697 4 5 500055 5	272 m X X
JOKON, TOTAL JECOV- EAALLE (UG/L AS H)	760 760 750 73	20 100 20 30 40	M 4 W M M M M 4 M S D S D S S S D S S S	0 1 K W W M 4	રૂં ર ે ર
RAJIUM. DIS- SOLVĘD (1G/L AS RA)	30 30 0 10	10 0 10 0	בבכם הככנה	0 00000 5	999
DAD TOTAL FFCOV- PAPHLE (U-/L AS HA)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	c003c	00000	11:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:0	000
ARSFNIC DIS- SOLVED (HG/L	የተጠጠጠ	19001		N 80	∾
ARSENIC TOTAL (UG/L AS AS)	20	10171		n 4 √ m √ ⊓ √	~
ALUM- INUM. ()IS- SCLVED (UG/L AS AL)	80 10 30 30	30 100 20 40 40	3 4 4 4 7 6 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	20 11 6 20 30 30 40 30 20 20	30
ALLIM- INUM. TOTAL PECOV- ERAGLE (UG/L AS AL)	740 1140 700 700	2 K O O O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O	0 0 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	00 74000 70 500 700 700	110 700
DATE OF SAMPLE	$79-06-25\frac{1}{29-06-25}$ $79-05-15\frac{1}{29-05-15}$ $79-05-15\frac{1}{2}$ $79-07-10$	79-06-26 74-04-19 79-07-09 79-04-12 78-04-17	78-04-18 78-04-27 78-04-10 78-04-10 <u>1</u> / 79-04-13 79-04-13 79-04-13 79-04-13	78-04-13 79-05-11 78-04-26 78-06-27 78-04-12 78-04-121/	76-04-20 $79-05-17$ $79-05-17$
STATION NUMBER	2825340H1220601 282636081300401 282753081232501	283001081185301 283002081234701 283121081311601 283144081254201 283154081250701	283157081140401 283211081241001 283321081231401 283326081262101 283337081295901	83449081335601 83530081214301 283654081260801 283655081283401 283717081194202	283735081224001 284032081302401

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR DRAINAGE WELLS-Continued

Trace Elements -- Continued

STATION NUMBER	DATF OF SAMPLE	CHMC- MIUM. TOTAL MECOV- EMAMLE (UG/L	CHRO- MIUM. DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS CH)	COMALT. TOTAL MECOV- EMANLE (UGZL AS CO)	COMALT. DIS. SOLVED (UGZL AS. CO)	CUPUEX. TOTAL MECOV- EPAHLE (UG/L AS CU)	COPPER. DIS- SOLVED (JG/L AS CU)	IRON. TOTAL YECOV- ERARLF (UG/L AS FE)	IROM, DIS- SOLVEU (UG/L AS FE)	LEAU. TUTAL RECOV- ERABLE (UG/L AS PH)	LEAD. DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS PH)
282534081220601 282636081300401	$79-06-25\frac{1}{2}$ $79-06-25$ $79-05-15$ $79-05-15\frac{1}{2}$	4 4 L A	<pre><10 <10 <10 20 </pre>	cucr	~ m ⊂ ~	28 12 110	n v m ⊃ ≀	2500 1900 340 11000		ν νωχ 3:	1004
282753081232501 283001081185301 283002081234701 283121081311601 283144081254201 283144081250701	79-07-10 79-06-26 78-04-19 79-07-09 79-04-12 78-04-17	10 30 10 10 10	20 <10 1 20 0		00100	9 9 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	cheth n	1400 330 170 1800 450 510	1300 100 20 320 130	eancu m	0 1 0 1 0
2k31570811k0401 2k3211081241001 2k33210k1231k01	78-04-16 $78-04-27$ $78-04-10$ $78-04-10$ $79-04-13$ $79-04-13$	<pre></pre>	0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 2 2 1	2 0 3 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	re w l a v	1 n r g o	340 630 1400 2200	50 1405 20 20 0	am mx	7 8 7 9 8 9 8
283326041262101 283337081232301 283416081295901	79-04-13 79-05-10 79-04-26 78-04-13 <u>1</u> /	10 20 10 70	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	00000	2 3 170 1 3	0 7 6 0 2	1200 560 640 1700 1000	770 770 110 40	6 12 1 0	00 √ ⊃ 0
283449081335601 283530081214301 283654081260801 283655081283401	79-05-11 76-04-26 79-06-22 78-04-12 78-04-12 <u>1</u> /	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 <10 0 0	C (1) C (1) 4) C C 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 4 3 3 4 4	ήολλ- λ	5600 1200 1400 2300 3600	230 1100 579 1300	א מות א מר	4 10 10
283717081194202 283735081224001 284032081302401	78-04-29 $78-04-20$ $79-05-17$ $79-05-17$	<pre></pre>	0 0 10	m c o z	2000	3 0 17 2	ποπη	250 326 1500 3500	100 200 40 50	36 36	W O W 4

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR DRAINAGE WELLS--Continued

Trace Elements -- Continued

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR DRAINAGE WELLS---Continued

Trace Elements -- Continued

STATION NUMBER	DATE OF SAMPLE	STRUM. TIUM. TOTAL RECOV- EPABLE (UG/L AS SR)	STRON- TIUM, DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS SH)	ZINC. TOTAL RECOV- ERABLE (UG/L AS ZN)	ZINC. DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS ZN)
25340H1220601 2636081300801 2753081232501	79-06-25 79-06-25 79-05-15 79-05-15 <u>1</u> / 79-07-10	130 150 190 220 140	90 130 130 130	60 30 10 430 20	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
3001081185301 3002081234701 3121081311601 3144081254201	79-06-26 78-04-19 79-07-09 79-04-12 78-04-17	80 60 90 120 70	70 80 80 100 80	30 10 20 10	10 10 10 20
3157081180401 3211041241001 3321081231801	78-04-18 $78-04-27$ $78-04-10$ $78-04-10$ $79-04-13$	70 100 110 90 150	80 100 100 130	10 10 20 10 30	10 10 20 10
33260H1262101 33370B1232301 34160B1295901	79-04-13 79-05-10 79-04-26 78-04-13 <u>1</u> / 78-04-13	130 140 70 70 60	40 70 70 80	20 10 250 10	30 10 10 10
34490A1335601 3530061214301 3654081260801 36550H1283401	79-05-11 78-04-26 79-06-22 78-04-121/	180 80 40 90 70	00000	50 10 20 10 30	10 0 7 7 10 20
3717041194202 3735041224001 4032081302401	78-04-25 78-04-20 79-05-17 <u>1</u> /	80 80 250 280	90 90 190 230	10 10 30 50	300

1/ Point sample.

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR DRAINAGE WELLS--Continued

Organic Compounds

DDD. TOTAL (UG/L)	00000	00000	00000		00000	0000
CHLOR- DANE, TOTAL (UG/L)	1.00	00000	00000		00000	0000
ALDRIN. TOTAL (UG/L)	00000	00000			00000	0000
NAPH- THA- LENES, POLY- CHLOR. TOTAL (UG/L)	00000	00000	00000	0000	00000	0000
PCB, TOTAL (UG/L)	00000	00000	00000	0000	00000	0000
GREASE, GREASE, TOTAL RECOV. GRAVI- METRIC	0000	01001	11117 7	00	0 0	!!°°
OIL AND GREASE (MG/L)	11111	1-111	000-1	1111	0 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	°!!!
METHY- LENE BLUE ACTIVE SUB- STANCE (MG/L)	00000	00000	00001 10			10.00
CARBON. ORGANIC DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS C)	16 17 4.8 5.5	11 6.0 3.2 37 5.0	00018	0.4 0.6 0.0	25 8 3 3 6 9 6 6	4.0 .0 .4 .5
CARBON. ORGANIC TOTAL (MG/L AS C)	17 18 6.0 16	4 0 0 8 0		7	28 6.0 8.0 8.0	62 /
DATE OF SAMPLE	79-06-25 1/ 79-06-25 79-05-15 1/ 79-05-15 1/ 79-07-10	79-06-26 78-04-19 79-07-09 79-04-12 78-04-17		79-05-10 79-04-26 98-04-13 78-04-13	79-05-11 78-04-26 79-06-22 78-04-12 78-04-12	78-04-25 78-04-20 79-05-17 79-05-17
STATION NUMBER	282534081220601 282636081300801 282753081232501	283001081185301 28302081234701 283121081311601 283144081254201 283154081220701	28321081241001 28321081241001 283321081231801	283326081262101 283337081232301 283416081295901	283449081335601 283530081214301 283654081260801 283655081283401	283717081194202 283735081224001 284032081302401

QUALITY OF WATER A:ALYSES FOR DRAINAGE WELLS--Continued

HEPTA- CHLOR EPOXIDE LINDANE TOTAL TOTAL (UG/L) (UG/L)	00.	00	•	•	•	°.	00.	°.	•	0.	•	•	00.	•	0.	00.	•	•	•	00.	•	•	•	•	•			•	-
HEPTA- CHLOR• E TOTAL (UG/L)	000	000	00•	00•	00•	00.	00•	00•	00.	• 00	00•	00.	00•	00.	00.	00•	00.	00•	000	00.	00.	00.	00•	00•	00			> c	
ETHION. TOTAL (UG/L)	000	•	00.	00.	00•	00.	00.	00•	00.	00.	00•	00.	00.	00.	00.	00•	00.	00.	00.	00.	00.	00•	00.	00.	ć	•	•	•	
ENDRIN. TOTAL (UG/L)	00	0	00.	00.	00.	00•	00.	00.	00•	00•	00.	00•	00.	00•	00.	00•	00.	00.	• 00	• 00	00.	00.	00.	00.	-	•	> <	•	
ENDO- SULFAN, TOTAL (JG/L)	00		00.	00.	00.	•	00.	00.	•	1	1	1	•	00.	00.	00.	00.	1	:	00•	i	00.	1	;		:		•	
DI- ELDRIN TOTAL (UG/L)	00	• •	00.	• 00	00.	00.	00.	00.	00.	00.	00.	00•	00.	00.	00.	00.	-02	00•	• 00	• 00	.01	• 00	00.	• 00	ć	•	•	•	
DI- AZINON, TOTAL (UG/L)	0.0	• •	00.	• 05	00•	00.	00.	00.	0	00.	.01	0	00.	0	00•	00.	00.	00.	0	00•	.01	00.	00.	00.	ć	> <	> <	•	
DDT. TOTAL (UG/L)	0.0		00.	• 00	00.	00.	00.	00.	• 00	00.	00	00.	00.	• 00	00.	00.	00.	00.	• 00	00.	00.	00.	00	00.	ć	2	•	9	
DDE. TOTAL (UG/L)	00.		00.	00	00•	00.	00.	00.	00•	00.	00.				00	00.	00.	00.	• 00	00.	00.	00.	00.	00.	ć	•	•	2	
DATE OF Sample	79-06-25 1/	79-05-15	79-05-15-1/	79-07-10	79-06-26	78-04-19	79-07-09	79-04-12	78-04-17	78-04-18	78-04-27		78-04-10 1/		79-04-13	79-05-10		78-04-13-	78-04-13	79-05-11	78-04-26	79-06-22		78-04-15-	10	10-04-02		19-00-17	
STATION NUMBER	282534081220601	282636081300801		282753081232501	283001081185301	283002081234701	283121081311601	283144081254201	283154081220701	283157081180401	283211081241001	283321081231801				283326081262101	283337081232301	283416081295901		283449081335601	283530081214301	283654081260801	283655081283401			202111081174202	263/35061224001	784637681307401	

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR DRAINAGE WELLS--Continued

STATION NUMBER	DATE OF SAMPLE	MALA- THION, TOTAL	METH- OXY- CHLOR, TOTAL (UG/L)	METHYL Para- Thion, Total (UG/L)	METHYL TRI~ THION, TOTAL (UG/L)	MIREX. TOTAL (UG/L)	PARA- THION. TOTAL (UG/L)	PER- THANE TOTAL (UG/L)	TOX- APHENE, TOTAL (UG/L)	TOTAL TRI- THION (UG/L)
282534081220601	$79-06-25\frac{1}{2}$	00	00	00•	00	00•	00•	00.	0	00.
	79-06-25	00.	00.	00.	00.	00.	00.	00.	0	00.
282636081300801			00.	00.	00.	00.	00•	00.	0	00.
	79-05-15 =		00.	00•	00.	00.	00.	00.	0	00.
282753081232501	79-07-10	00.	00.	00•	00.	00.	00.	•	0	00.
283001081185301	79-06-26	00.	00.	00.	00.	00.	00.	00.	0	00.
283002081234701		00.	00.	00.	00.	00.	00•	!	0	00.
283121081311601		00.	00.	00•	00.	00.	• 00	00.	0	00•
283144081254201		00.	00.	00•	00.	00.	00•	00.	0	00.
283154081220701	78-04-17	00.	00.	00•	00.	00.	00•	:	0	00.
283157081180401		00.	00.	00•	00.	00.	00.	!	0	00•
283211081241001		00.	00•	00.	00.	00.	00•	!	0	00.
283321081231801	78-04-10	00.	00.	00•	00.	00.	00•	:	0	00.
		00.	00.	00.	00.	00.	00•	:	0	00.
		00.	00.	00•	00•	00•	00.	00•	0	00•
	79-04-13	00.	00.	00.	00.	00.	00.	• 00	0	00.
283326081262101	79-05-10	00.	00.	00.	00.	00.	00.	00.	0	00.
283337081232301	79-04-26	00.	00.	00.	00•	00.	• 00	00.	0	00.
283416081295901		00.	00•	00.	00.	00.	00.	1	0	00.
	78-04-13	00.	00.	00.	00.	00.	00.	:	0	00.
283449081335601	79-05-11	00.	00.	00.	00.	00.	• 00	00.	0	• 00
283530081214301		00.	00.	00.	00.	00.	00.	!	0	00.
283654081260801		00.	00.	00.	00•	00.	00.	00.	0	00•
283655081283401	78-04-12	00.	00.	00.	00.	00.	00•	:	0	00.
	78-04-12=	00.	00.	00.	00.	00•	00.	:	0	00.
283717081194202		00.	00.	00.	00.	00.	00.	:	0	00.
283735081224001		00.	00.	00.	00.	00.	00.	!	0	00.
284032081302401	79-05-17	00.	0	00.	00.	00.	00.	00.	0	00.
		00•	00.	00.	00.	00.	00.	00.	0	00.

QUALITY OF WATER ANALYSES FOR DRAINAGE WELLS--Continued

SILVEX. TOTAL (UG/L)		000		0	0	0	•	•		Ö	00.	O	0	.01	00.	• 36	00.	0		00•		Ō			Ö,	00
2,4,5-T TOTAL (U3/L)			0	0	0	0	•			0	00.	0	0			00.		0	•	7.1	0	00•	0	0		00
2.4-D. TOTAL (UG/L)	•	000	0	0	0	0	8			0	00.	•	•			.01		0	0	00.	ō	•	•	0		
4.1	. 25 25 -	15 15	9				12) 01		m			9				9		N				1 T/1
DATE OF Sample	-90-6	79-05-1	9-07-	-90-6	8-04-	-20-6		140-1	8-04-	8-04-	ı	8-04-	9-04-	9-04-	9-0	•	8-04-	8	9-05-	78-04-2	-90-6	8-04	8-04-	8-04-	8-04-	79-05-1
NUMBER	0601	0801	2501	530	470	160	4201	2	040	1001	180				2	2301	9		9	4301	80	40		20	4001	4 0
2	8122	8130	8123	11	12	E .	8125	7	=	8124	12				Ž	1123	Ľ		13	1121	Ž	2			1122	Ē
STATION	28253406	28263608	28275308	830010	830020	831210	28314406	931540	831570	2	833210				833260	28333708	834160		834490	28353008	836540	836550		837170	28373508	840320

 $\frac{1}{2}$ Point Sample